

Chapter 5

The Homintern and the Cambridge Spies

Introduction

Claire Sterling, author of the superb exposé *Octopus: The Long Reach of the Sicilian Mafia*, has observed that “a network is impossible to resist where imperfectly understood.”¹ Part of this understanding of networks, be it the Mafia, the Cambridge spy ring, or the 21st century Homintern in the Roman Catholic Church includes an acknowledgement that such subversive organizations do not grow “spontaneously,” but must be “directed and managed.”² To discuss such things as infiltration, subversion, spies, treason, and betrayal in the context of any subversive organization is, in the words of Father Enrique Rueda, neither “unseemly” nor “paranoid.”³

This historical overview of the Cambridge spies demonstrates how quickly Crown, State, or Church can be brought down when subversion and treason from within combines with attack from without.⁴ It not only provides an example of the development, organization, and ramifications of a subversive network, but also many concrete insights into the development and inner workings of the Homosexual International from the 1930s on. Most importantly, it provides a detailed examination of a large-scale Establishment crisis and cover-up in which homosexuality played a pivotal role in a nation’s history.

The Anatomy of Treason

A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gate is less formidable, for he is known and he carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves among those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very hall of government itself. For the traitor appears not a traitor—he speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their garments, and he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation—he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of a city—he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to be feared.⁵

Cicero 42 BC

In the realm of the profane, a traitor is defined as one who betrays his country to which he owes his allegiance by overt actions. In the realm of the sacred, the traitor is one who by deliberate acts, betrays his faith.

The motivation for treason—both secular and sacred—is generally mixed and difficult to decipher. It may include a desire for personal gain or

monetary reward, or be a consequence of an illicit entanglement or former criminal action, or simply the desire to deceive and betray those for whom a violent and long-standing grudge or resentment is borne.

Although blackmail is popularly believed to be an effective means of recruiting potential traitors by enemy operatives in the secular sphere, this is usually not the case. As Alexander Orlov, a former chief of Soviet Intelligence has observed, it is a poor and dangerous strategy “to make an enemy of a man and thereafter rely on him in such a delicate and hazardous matter as an intelligence operation.”⁶ The claim of blackmail, on the other hand, is often used as an after-the-fact ploy. Convicted traitors will often attempt to “extenuate their guilt in the eyes of the jury and win as much leniency as they can from the court” by testifying that they had been forced into espionage by the threat of blackmail,” said Orlov.⁷

Since human motivation is so critical to the espionage business, the successful recruiter and network builder tends to eschew blackmail in favor of more positive means of inspiring and directing the members of his spy network. These include appeals to idealism, the lure of money, or to personal and exploitable character traits including excessive egotism, the desire for revenge or retribution.⁸ The ability to correctly assess character and motivation and to mold the members of his spy team into an effective cohesive espionage team is the mark of intelligence competence.⁹

Victor Ostrovsky, a former Mossad (Israeli Intelligence Service) agent compared the recruitment process to that of rolling a rock down a hill. “We used the word ‘ledarder’ meaning to stand on top of a hill and push a boulder down. That’s how you recruit,” he explained.¹⁰ “You take somebody and get him gradually to do something illegal or immoral. You push him down the hill. But if he’s on a pedestal, he’s not going to help you. You can’t use him. The whole purpose is to use people. But in order to use them, you have to mold them. If you have a guy who doesn’t drink, doesn’t want sex, doesn’t need money, has no political problems, and is happy with life, you can’t recruit him,” Ostrovsky said.¹¹

The Traitor as a Grievance Collector

Bradford Westerfield, an expert on espionage has claimed that, in terms of personality traits, the man who would be traitor can be defined by three primary characteristics—his “immaturity, sociopathy and narcissism.”¹²

“His self-absorption is like a dark star or a black hole—everything goes in but no light, no love, no warmth, no understanding ever comes out,” Westerfield said.¹³

In his need to preserve his “emotional virginity” and to deflect “his own guilt, blame, and responsibility,” Westerfield noted, “the traitor attributes his adverse conditions to persons or circumstances outside of himself.”¹⁴ Whatever the “actual source of his difficulties,” the traitor does not see

them arising from his own actions. In this way he is able to preserve his “grandiose view of his immediate self,” Westerfield said.¹⁵

The habitual mindset of a traitor has been described as one of “controlled schizophrenia.”¹⁶ Not unlike the pederast priest who says Mass and immediately retires to the sacristy to sodomize an altar boy, the successful traitor needs to strictly compartmentalize his life in order to retain a sense of sanity and control and to escape detection. He must perfect the art of duplicity and concealment. He must learn to play out different roles—to constantly remake his persona. He also must have great strength of will in order to contend with the inevitable tensions that living a double or triple life brings. Failure to acquire these skills is a virtual guarantee of a mental or emotional breakdown.¹⁷

For the traitor, Westerfield said, “hatred is a powerful motivator.” The traitor is a “collector” of injustices and resentments, real and imagined.¹⁸ When it is combined with an ideology like Communism that feeds on hate, the combination can be lethal. Quoting a British historian, Westerfield said that “a man is never so dangerous as when he can identify a private grievance with a matter of principle.”¹⁹

This singular factor—hate—explains in part why two minority groups, notably, Jews and homosexuals, played such a significant role in a number of major United States and English spy cases during the post-1917 Bolshevik Revolution era. Both Lenin and later Stalin were able to exploit the vulnerabilities of Jews and homosexuals in advancing their dictatorships.

The Bolshevik Jews, alienated from both their own religious heritage and from Czarist Orthodox society, played a prominent role in the Bolshevik Revolution, the Communist Party, the Red Army High Command and the Soviet Cheka, the Bolshevik’s secret police and primary arm of terror.

According to Zvi Y. Gitelman, author of *Jewish Nationality and Soviet Politics—the Jewish Section of the CPSU, 1917–1930*, “Since most Jews were not obviously devoted to the Czar, they could be expected not to support the Whites.”²⁰ Also there was the matter of power. “From the Jewish point of view it was no doubt the lure of immediate physical power which attracted many Jewish youths, desirous of avenging crimes perpetrated against their people by anti-Soviet forces of all sorts,” wrote Gitelman.²¹

“Whatever the reasons, Jews were heavily represented in the secret police,” he said. “If you fell into their hands you would probably be shot,” he continued.²² “Since the Cheka was the most hated and feared organ of the Bolshevik government, anti-Jewish feelings increased in direct proportion to the Cheka terror,” said Gitelman.²³ He also reported that Lenin appreciated Jewish participation in Soviet Administration as well as the role of Jews in revolutionary activities not only in Russia, but also in other lands.²⁴

In the United States, during the decades immediately following the 1917 Revolution, investigative writers Ronald Radosh and Joyce Milton, authors of *The Rosenberg File—A Search for the Truth*, wrote that many Jewish intellectuals and scientists, were drawn into the spy game by their admiration for the Soviet social experiment that had made “anti-Semitism” a crime against the state.²⁵ Radosh and Milton cited convicted Soviet spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as “thoroughgoing ideologues,” and Ethel Rosenberg, in particular, as a “practical hater” filled with “vengeance.”²⁶

Like the Bolshevik Jews, leaders of the emerging Homintern in Europe and in the United States were filled with the same revolutionary zeal for a utopian New Order that would no longer discriminate against homosexuals. Both groups used the clenched fist as a symbol of “liberation” except that whereas the Communist raised his fist in the air, the members of the Homintern drove it into the rectum as a symbol of their rebellion.²⁷ The Comintern and the Homintern also shared a common hatred for God, for Christianity, indeed all legitimate power. Like their Jewish counterparts, Communist homosexuals were willing to take a risk because they believe that they had nothing to lose.

Treason is a deviant act.²⁸ So is sodomy. Historically speaking, there has always been a traditional association between sexual deviancy and heresy and treason.²⁹ And while it is true that not all homosexuals are traitors or radical Socialists, nevertheless the traitor and the homosexual do share common traits.

The personality profile of a homosexual closely fits Westerfields’ personality profile of a traitor—he is immature, neurotic, and narcissistic. The active homosexual is an artful seducer, a natural recruiter and a proselytizer for “the cause.” He is a predator skilled in evaluating the vulnerability of his prey. He is conditioned to acts of duplicity and split loyalties. He lives a compartmentalized life with contacts to the criminal underworld via illicit drugs, pornography, prostitution, and possible blackmail and violence. The homosexual is a gatherer of “injustices” and Marxism offers him “the attraction of a secret shrine of individual rebellion.”³⁰ It is this desire to strike back against a society that has rejected him, rather than the threat of blackmail that lures the homosexual into the enemy’s espionage net.³¹ The homosexual believes himself to be an “outsider,” who like the spy, wants to come in from the cold, but feels he cannot.

The Dutch psychologist, Gerard J. M. van den Aardweg, Ph.D., summarized the homosexual’s propensity for subversion thusly: “Subversiveness is not rare in homosexuals, as it is the hostility coming from the complex of not belonging. For that reason, avowed homosexuals may be unreliable elements in any group or organization.”³² They desire an unreal utopian world, said van den Aardweg. One that is “superior,” snobbish, more “chic,” full of “thrill and adventure” in comparison to “the ordinary world,” he reported.³³

The Espionage Business

Gathering intelligence on foreign governments including their secret offensive and defensive powers and plans, and keeping the actual or potential enemy state from discovering its national secrets has been the common goal of all national secret services since time immemorial. Traditionally, European powers relied on selected princes of the Roman Catholic Church to organize their secret services since no single nation was able to compete with the most widespread and efficient espionage system in the world.³⁴

For example, in 17th century France, acting under a request to the Holy See by King Louis XIII, Cardinal Richelieu aided by a Capuchin priest, Francois le Clerc du Tremblay, created a vast internal and external intelligence service that rivaled that of France's arch rival, England, and catapulted France into a first-class world power.³⁵

Although the objectives of modern day national secret services has changed little from the days of Richelieu, the means by which these objectives are secured and information processed has changed dramatically and vary widely from country to country. During the first half of the 20th century, the United States, and the West in general, based their doctrine of intelligence primarily on research and information gathered from "open sources," whereas the Soviets and Eastern Bloc depended more on a "cloak and dagger" approach in which intelligence is gathered from secret sources using a vast network of spies, informers, and undercover agents to ferret out highly classified documents and raw data and to lure potential traitors into their service.

By the early 1920s, the intelligence services of key Western European powers including England and France, were alerted to the fact that the Bolsheviks, in addition to building up the Cheka, their internal secret police used to combat "counter-revolutionary" activities and sabotage at home, were also planning a new and vast international espionage network.

In early 1918, Communist chief Vladimir Lenin, put the Cheka, into the hands of Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky, considered to be the father of modern Soviet espionage. Although the name of Soviet intelligence services has changed over the years from the Cheka to the GPU (State Political Administration, 1922–1923), to the OGPU (Unified State Political Directorate, 1923–1934) to the NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, 1934–1946) to the MD (Ministry of Internal Affairs 1946–1954), and finally to the KGB (Committee for State Security) that was supplemented by the GRU (Chief Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff) in 1954, Soviet espionage agents are still known to Soviet citizens as Chekists.³⁶ Following the death of Dzerzhinsky in 1926, Lenin's heir to terror, Josef Stalin, made the newly expanded Soviet secret police the instrument of his absolute power over the Russian people.

In terms of foreign espionage, during the early 1920's, Soviet intelligence operations designed to foment World Revolution were routinely

centered in Soviet embassies. Gradually, however, Stalin began to replace this highly vulnerable system with a more sophisticated network of Soviet agents headed by resident directors who had no connections to the Soviet Union's formal diplomatic staff abroad and who operated under orders directly from Moscow. Labour unions, universities, industrial centers and liberal political and cultural institutions in the United States and in Europe were the primary targets of Communist infiltration and control. For example, in England, the Trotskyists and Communists posed as Socialists and heavily infiltrated the Labour Party. Even the Tories were not immune from infiltration. The NKVD was also able to use the Comintern intelligence apparatus in Britain to recruit civil servants from the governmental bureaucracy at Whitehall, including members of the "permanent secretaries" club of heads of the Department of State."³⁷

During the late 1920s and early 1930s, as Stalin was methodically planning his Great Terror at home in the form of massive political, military, economic and agricultural purges that cost an estimated 20 million Russian lives, he also embarked upon a vastly expanded espionage program designed to secure diplomatic, military, industrial and scientific intelligence from the West.³⁸

Stalin ordered that Soviet-controlled long-term "sleepers" and "moles" be placed in secret service agencies, high government posts and key university and scientific centers throughout the West. His strategy proved deadly successful especially against British Intelligence Services and the United States' Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and later the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the National Security Agency (NSA).³⁹

As espionage writers Phillip Knightley, Bruce Page, and David Leitch, have pointed out, "A penetrated secret service is not just a bad one; it is an appalling liability."⁴⁰ "For at least ten years, a charitable estimate, the British Secret Service in areas of diplomacy, economics and strategic defense were the blind leading the blind; operations were forfeited; officers compromised; agents shot, imprisoned or forced to become channels of misleading information, i.e., disinformation," they charged.⁴¹

The fact, that by 1932, Stalin had already set a course of covert warfare against the West, well in advance of the onset of World War II, supports the theory put forth by historians such as Professor Ernst Topitsch of the University of Graz in Austria, that the Soviet dictator used the war as a part of the Soviet long-term strategy for the subjugation and destruction on the non-Communist world, that is to say, the Second World War was essentially Stalin's war not Hitler's.⁴²

A Soviet Hook for Everyone

Stalin honed Soviet espionage into an exacting science with a "hook" tailor-made for an exact fit of every potential target of recruitment.

In terms of diplomatic intelligence, the principle sources of State secrets were foreign diplomats, ambassadors, staff members of foreign ministries including code clerks and secretaries, members of parliaments and ambitious politicians who in their quest for power sought financial aid and support from the liberal establishment.⁴³

Foreign Office departmental heads were of particular value because they were able to supply the Soviets with confidential documents of the secret policies and strategies of multiple foreign governments. The greatest Soviet prize, however, was the hooking of a high level diplomat or ambassador who, in addition to being privy to important foreign policy decisions, could be used by the Soviets as a Judas-goat to attract other recruits, or as an "agent of influence" as well as a vehicle for disinformation.⁴⁴

Soviet intelligence offices kept detailed life histories of potential recruits in the diplomatic field that included background information on their character traits and temperament, family life, schooling, religion, finances, associations, ideology, politics, and sexual habits and vices.⁴⁵ Since diplomatic posts including those of the United States and Europe as well as the Vatican, have traditionally attracted an inordinate number of male perverts, the Soviets found that in the case of homosexual diplomats, blackmail was worth the extra risk and expense.⁴⁶

Interestingly, even when a Soviet agent failed to hook homosexual diplomats with a threat of blackmail or exposure, his illegal overtures were rarely reported to the authorities by the compromised diplomat or ambassador, since the latter was unwilling to expose his own illicit sexual habits.⁴⁷

Significantly, in sharp contrast to the Soviets who were quick to appreciate and exploit the traditional blackmail potential of homosexuality, British intelligence services were not. Active homosexuality, as we shall see, was not an automatic disqualification for either intelligence work or high civil service positions in England between 1939 and 1945. Even in 1948, when the exclusion policy of positive vetting of known homosexuals was put into effect by England's national security agencies, it was never fully enforced. No middle class intelligence employee was likely to jeopardize his job by questioning the moral qualifications of upper-class civil service and intelligence applicants who, by reason of birth or wealth, were automatically granted the choicest of governmental appointments as well as rapid upward career mobility. Even if a whistle-blower was willing to risk his job by blackballing an upper-class bugger as a security risk, his recommendation could be over-ridden by his superior or by Whitehall. This was one reason why once the Soviets had established their "rich-boys" spy-mole network at Oxbridge, the numerous Marxist cells were able to wreak so much havoc on Britain's (and America's) intelligence services.⁴⁸

When it came to gathering intelligence of a scientific nature, the Soviets found that flattery and the promise of greater power and influence was a

more powerful hook than sex. As English writer Rebecca West has pointed out in her many excellent works on the subject of treason, prominent foreign scientists were lavishly wine and dine and treated with a feigned deference by Stalin.⁴⁹

In connection with the cases of convicted atomic scientists and Soviet agents Alan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs, West noted, that “Little can be said in defense of this policy of trying the criminal in a manner which concealed the nature of the crime from the public which had suffered from it. It helped the Communists, enabling them to present the scientist Communist spies as starry-eyed altruists who imparted secrets to other powers just because they were scientists and wanted their fellow scientists to have the benefit of their own discoveries, and were so unworldly that they did not know that they were doing any harm, and hardly knew what ideologies were about. This was the picture the world got and it was as untrue.”⁵⁰

May was a well-known Marxist and a radical member of the Cambridge branch of the Union of Scientific Workers and Klaus Fuchs who betrayed atomic secrets directly to the Soviets was a long-time Marxist ideologue who was deep into the Communist network, said West.⁵¹ These men had an exaggerated sense of their own importance and power, she said, because their knowledge was tied to weapons of mass destruction and therefore people could be blackmailed into submission.⁵² Their uniform defense, that “science is reason, therefore it cannot know treason,” and that “scientists can do no harm because they are scientists and science is right,” she concluded, was patently false and subversive to truth and to the nation.⁵³

“Sexpionage”—The Soviet Honey and Drone Trap

The linking of sex with spying goes back to biblical times, but Stalin honed sexual entrapment into an art form. The Soviet sex hook proved particularly valuable in connection with securing military, national defense and political intelligence, and as a weapon to bring down political opponents of the Soviet Union.

In his 1976 exposé, *Sexpionage—The Exploitation of Sex by Soviet Intelligence*, David Lewis described the complex, costly and utterly dehumanizing training of Soviet “swallows” (female agents) and “ravens” (male agents) who were generally recruited by the KGB from respectable, middle class families and had professional backgrounds.⁵⁴

In addition to basic ideological, political and technical training, the sex agents were subject to a thorough process of sexual desensitization prior to their formal instruction in all forms of sex acts including homosexuality and sadomasochism.

Lewis reported that the Soviets kept a large stable of homosexuals as full-time agents whose varied targets included foreign diplomats and

tourists.⁵⁵ These men were usually young male prostitutes who were given a “choice” of working for the KGB or being imprisoned.⁵⁶ According to a “graduate” Lewis interviewed from the Verkhonoye sex center near Kazan who used the name “Dimitri,” these homosexual prostitutes were exceedingly handsome and some were “very young.”⁵⁷ They were kept separate from the other KGB recruits, he said. “They seemed to suffer a great deal from the dehumanizing training methods, and two of them committed suicide during my stay there,” Dimitri told Lewis.⁵⁸

In 2001, Jamie Glazov, *FrontPage Magazine*’s managing editor, revealed one of the Soviet’s most innovative homosexual sting operations.

The Soviet target was John Watkins, Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1954 to 1956.⁵⁹ Glazov reported that during his assignment in Moscow, Watkins, a homosexual with known Marxist sympathies, routinely sought out anonymous sex partners. One of his Russian acquaintances named Alyosha, an employee of the Soviet Foreign Ministry with whom Watkins formed a close friendship was none other than the famed KGB spy recruiter Oleg Gribanov, whose legendary success at homosexual entrapments had secured virtually all of NATO’s classified documents for the Soviet Union.⁶⁰

According to Glazov, while posing as Watkin’s friend, Gribanov set up the hapless ambassador with a KGB plant in a Moscow hotel. The two men were captured on film in flagrante delicto. Gribanov promised to run interference for Watkins if the ambassador could bring himself to “warm up” to the Soviet ambassador to Canada, Dimitri Chuvakhin, when he returned to Ottawa that spring. When Watkins completed his posting and returned to Canada, he made no effort to inform the authorities that he was being blackmailed. He was offered the job of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and there he remained until his retirement, said Glazov.

In the meantime, in the United States, between 1961 and 1964, no less than three high-ranking Soviet defectors informed the CIA that a homosexual Canadian ambassador to Moscow was being blackmailed by the Soviets. In August 1964, after an investigation of suspected candidates, Canadian officials ordered the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to hoof over to the Watkins’ residence and pick him up for questioning. During the RCMP interrogation Watkins was reported to have suffered a fatal heart attack which brought a quick and tidy end to the distasteful affair. It remains unclear, whether Watkins did or did not act as an “agent of influence” for the Soviets before his untimely death. For the record, as reported by Glazov, the new Canadian Ambassador to Moscow, David Johnson, who replaced Watkins, was also reported to be a homosexual.⁶¹

It was the Soviet’s experience, however, that many of their most successful homosexual traitors recruited from the West needed no elaborate sexpionage scheme to induce them to treachery.

British and American Intelligence Services

As we have already observed from England's attempts at penetration of Catholic seminaries in France during the Elizabethan period, the English were not slouches when it came to spying and intelligence gathering.

By the late 1700s, the beginning of a formal structure for Britain's secret service was set into motion with the creation of a Home Office and Foreign Office within the Department of State. In the decades that followed, Britain's vast complex of foreign embassies provided the cover for an expanded secret service abroad and a domestic service that specialized in code breaking and infiltration of enemy intelligence services especially those of Russia and Bismarck's Prussia.

Britain's modern Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) known as MI6, was founded in 1909. It was attached to the Foreign Office and directed British espionage work abroad. During the First World War, it concentrated on the infiltration of Germany's espionage units. After the war, the SIS was instrumental in assisting the United States in developing its own intelligence network. The British and the United States also entered into a secret agreement for sharing counterintelligence information which later gave Stalin another major avenue of intelligence gathering especially in relationship to the development of the atom bomb.

One of the SIS' most valuable anti-Soviet operations was the 1927 raid on the London offices of the All Russia Cooperative Society Ltd., (ARCOS), the Russian trade delegation, from which the British secured thousands of secret documents on Communist activities and agents in England.

The raid was staged by MI5, the British Security Service attached to the Home Office and dealt primarily with homeland security including the capture of foreign spies, terrorists and insurgents on English soil. Its nuts and bolts activities included the maintenance of a Central Registry for tracking suspected enemy agents and a specialized intelligence Black List. Other specialized subsidiary intelligence units existed both within and without the framework of MI5 and MI6 including the famous Government Code & Cypher School, that broke the German code (ULTRA) during the Second World War.

In 1941, the British created an ultra-secret security division that operated in the Western hemisphere, British Security Coordination (BSC), as a legal cover for all of its other intelligence units including MI5 and MI6, Special Operations Executive (SOE) and the Political Warfare Executive.⁶²

The structure of United States domestic and foreign intelligence services closely mirrored that of the British system. Up until the end of the First World War, the responsibilities for gathering and interpreting enemy diplomatic, military and political secrets were divided between the State Department with its systems of foreign attachés and embassies, and the military intelligence services of the Armed Forces that included the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) and G-2, the War Department's Military

Intelligence Division. During World War I, both the Army and the Navy had established separate offices to decipher and read foreign and enemy communications. In 1920, the American military intelligence secret cryptologic section known as the “Black Chamber,” broke the Japanese diplomatic cipher, a major espionage achievement. However, Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, shut the code-crackers down in 1929 with the admonition that “gentlemen do not read each other’s mail.”⁶³

On July 11, 1941, in an effort to reduce the growing friction and competition between the various United States intelligence sectors, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed William “Wild Bill” Donovan as the coordinator to a new centralized, civilian wartime agency, the Office of Information modeled after the British SIS and based at the White House. Donovan was a Columbia Law School graduate, a World War I hero and a member of the liberal Eastern Establishment from which he drew much of the OSS leadership. The Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI) was charged with intelligence gathering and assimilation of matters touching upon national security. COI opened its London office in November 1941.

In June, 1942, Donovan’s COI underwent a major reorganization. Its staff and budget was divided into two sectors—an Office of Strategic Services (OSS) directed by Donovan, but placed under the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) with its own overseas counterintelligence secret service (X-2), and the Foreign Information Service (FIS) that was placed under Roosevelt’s direct supervision at the newly created Office of War Information.

The overall purpose of the OSS was to support military operations in the field by providing research, propaganda, and commando support. Donovan filled the OSS’ Research and Analysis Branch (R&A) with well-known elite members of the Eastern Establishment, while the Special Operations Branch (SO) that ran paramilitary and psychological warfare operations in Europe and Asia represented a more multi-talented, multinational force that assisted Allied and partisan forces during World War II. The OSS also established a Secret Intelligence Branch (SI) under Princeton-educated SI station chief, Allen W. Dulles, who operated out of the American Embassy in Bern, Switzerland.

Professional military intelligence officers convinced Roosevelt that General Donovan and his OSS should be denied access to top secret Allied deciphered communications from Japan using the decoder system nicknamed MAGIC as well as decoded messages from Germany using ULTRA. However the OSS’ counterintelligence branch, X-2 which shared its intelligence with British SIS, did have access to German ULTRA intelligence. This proved to be a fatal error.

By the end of World War II, the OSS dubbed “Oh So Social” by its critics, had been infiltrated by at least 15 Soviet spies as well as other criminal elements from the Sicilian Mafia which meant that not only was the OSS

an expensive, internally-corrupted and ineffectual “secret service,” it also became a dangerous source of Soviet disinformation and of post-war infiltration by Soviet agents. In short, the OSS was the most deeply penetrated of the United States intelligence services. None had so many Soviet moles as the OSS.⁶⁴

On October 1, 1945, under the Truman Administration, the OSS was officially dissolved. Its R&A sector was transferred to the State Department and all other OSS branches including Secret Intelligence and X-2 were absorbed by the War Department. Two years later, Truman, with the approval of Congress, authorized the creation of the Central Intelligence Group (CIG), later renamed the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), under the National Security Act of 1947. Like the OSS, the key posts of the CIA were filled by academics and politicians with all the proper Eastern Establishment credentials—a veritable Old Boys Club not unlike that which spawned the Cambridge spies.⁶⁵

Domestic counterintelligence, however, remained the task of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) headed by J. Edgar Hoover, the ONI and G-2.

The Genesis of the Cambridge Spy Ring

It has been reported by various Soviet defectors to the United States and England, that when Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain initially proposed the novel concept of recruiting young English radical upper-class highfliers as Soviet intelligence agents before they entered the corridors of power, both Stalin and Lavrenti Beria, head of the NKVD, were skeptical that such a plan could work.⁶⁶

When they learned that many of these potential recruits were confirmed pederasts and homosexuals they were even more incredulous. However, since the GRU was already well established in London and legal and illegal residents were in place to serve as controllers, Stalin gave the go ahead to Soviet Foreign Ministry officials to set the plan in motion. The year was 1932. Soviet intelligence under Comintern cover began the process of identifying, cultivating, evaluating and ultimately recruiting liberal-minded, anti-Fascist candidates from Oxbridge.

Much to the Soviets’ amazement, the scheme worked like magic. It appeared that Cambridge and to a lesser extent Oxford, Britain’s two senior university centers were already well primed to become the epicenters of the greatest Soviet espionage success of the 20th century.⁶⁷

For more than a century, the religious beliefs of faculty and students at England’s premier educational institutions had been undermined by Oxbridge’s literary and intellectual elite. Christian morals had succumbed to the aggressive assault of neo-pagan Hellenism. The few remaining loyal servants of the King’s religion found they could no longer even defend what little was left of the emasculated religious beliefs they had settled for against the rising tide of Modernism in its own clerical and secular ranks.

The British satirist, George Orwell (Eric Blair) once observed:

Culturally ...the English intelligentsia are Europeanized. They take their cookery from Paris and their opinions from Moscow. In the general patriotism of the country they form a sort of island of dissident thought. England is perhaps the only great country whose intellectuals are ashamed of their nationality. In Marxist circles it is always felt that there is something slightly disgraceful in being an Englishman and that it is a duty to snigger at every English institution, from horse racing to suet puddings. It is a strange fact, but it is unquestionably true that almost any English intellectual would feel more shamed of standing to attention during "God save the King" than of stealing from a poor box."⁶⁸

The 1930s recruitment of liberal-minded intellectuals and scientists at Oxbridge as "sleeper" agents represented the final phase of subversion by the Soviets that had begun decades earlier with attacks on England's class system and the penetration of Britain's trade unions and Labour Movement. Communists "sold the sizzle" to Oxbridge's young idealists, that is, the idea of making the world safe from the menace of Fascism. However, Marxism found it difficult to compete with the popular Fabian Socialists, the more genteel of the collectivist movements.

On campus, avowed Communists including economics dons like Maurice Dobb who helped found the Cambridge Communist Cell, Piero Sraffa, an associate of the Italian Communist leader Antonio Gramsci, and Roy Pascal, Professor of German at Cambridge, brought a generation of Oxbridge radical undergraduates into the Soviet's orbit of influence.

The Marxists were also aided and abetted by a vast network of quasi-Masonic secret societies that pervaded upper class Britain as a whole and Oxbridge in particular. The most famous and exclusive of these secret campus societies was Cambridge's "Conversazione Society" known simply as "the Society," and its members as "Apostles."

The Apostles, Homosexuality, and Marxism

The Conversation Society based at King's College began in 1820 as a small, private club of Cambridge undergraduates founded by George Tomlinson from St. John's College. Tomlinson later became Bishop of Gibraltar.⁶⁹ The all male, 12-member society gathered every Saturday night to discuss the philosophical issues of the day within the anti-authoritarian context of the liberal Broad Church Movement that had found an uneasy home in the Anglican Church.⁷⁰

Among the earliest "Apostles" were the young Victorian poet Alfred (later Lord) Tennyson (1809–1892) and his dearest friend Arthur Henry Hallam (1811–1833). Conspicuous by their absence were undergraduates who excelled in the scientific field, since by the 19th century the "two cultures" of the sciences and the arts had decided to go their separate ways.⁷¹

By mid-century, the Apostles had developed into an elite secret society with heavy homoerotic undertones, a distinctively aggressive agnostic flavor, and politics that were decidedly liberal and pacifistic. According to Richard Deacon, author of *The Cambridge Apostles*, their agenda embraced “the laicization of the University and the abolition of religious tests for undergraduates and graduates.”⁷² Spiritual rot was afoot. Deacon also reported that members like William Johnson (Cory), Lord Rosebery’s tutor, had already taken to recruiting other active homosexuals into the New Order.⁷³

Understandably, since homosexuality as well as agnosticism and atheism and anti-imperialistic sentiments were generally unwelcome in Victorian life and an obstacle to career advancement, the growing emphasis on secretiveness was both logical and necessary.

According to Andrew Sinclair, another expert on the Apostles, the Society was a kind of “Cambridge Mafia...all members when accepted into the Society, had to swear a fearful oath that their souls would writhe in unendurable pain for all eternity if they were to betray the society to anyone not a member.”⁷⁴

For many of its socially alienated members, the Society functioned more as a family than an organization—a place where these perpetually adolescent “misfits,” in love with their own sense of superiority and importance, didn’t have to worry about competing in the real world for either women or commercial jobs or social position.⁷⁵

By the turn of the century, members with decidedly pederastic desires such as the congenital bachelor Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, a well-known disciple of “Socratic love,” were recruiting qualified “embryos” based less on their intellectual qualifications than on their good looks and physical attributes.⁷⁶ The new “High Church” of the Apostles now aggressively warred against Christianity. It boasted its own line of “Apostolic succession” and mystical hierarchy as well as its own dogma, religious services, and blessings, all of which served to mock Christian doctrine and the Sacraments.⁷⁷ It replaced Sacred Scripture with a new “bible” that touted the virtues of the “Higher Sodomy.”⁷⁸ The fact that a significant number of Apostles engaged in sexually criminal behavior buttressed their sense of mutual dependency and loyalty toward one another not merely during their university years, but for a lifetime.

The Bloomsbury Connection

It would be impossible to understand the inner workings of the Apostles and the Society’s connection to the Cambridge spy organization without at least a brief reference to the Bloomsbury Group to which many of its most influential members were intimately tied. This exclusive and influential cultural coterie developed out of a series of friendships between the well-to-do literary and artistic Stephen children—Vanessa, Virginia, Julian Thoby and Adrian—and their Cambridge friends that included such promi-

nent Apostles as John Maynard Keynes, Lytton Strachey, Duncan Grant, and E. M. Forster.⁷⁹ Novelist D. H. Lawrence's pointed description of "Bloomsberries" as "little swarming selves" reflected the self-absorbed, queer character of the group that held court on Thursday evenings at the Stephen residence at 46, Gordon Square in the bohemian Bloomsbury section of London.⁸⁰

Bloomsberries were agnostic, politically liberal, pacifist and sexually liberated. Sexual partnerings were of primary importance within the closed Bloomsbury collective. All affairs, homosexual, bisexual and heterosexual, were in a constant state of flux and reconfiguration.

For example, Vanessa Stephen was married to the wealthy coal heir Clive Bell, but had a child by the handsome Scottish-born painter artist Duncan Grant who was attracted to Vanessa's brother Adrian, but who also had a string of homosexual affairs with fellow Apostles Keynes and Strachey who had been engaged in a bitter tug-of-war over the Society's new acquisition Arthur Lee Hobhouse, who had fallen head over heels in love with Grant, who later formed a menage-a-trois with Vanessa and Grant's new lover, David Garnett.

When World War I began and young eligible men became in short supply, some of the Apostle-Bloomsbury "buggers," as Virginia Stephen Woolf used to call them, began to console themselves with female companions and a few even discovered "the joys of domesticity."⁸¹ For instance, the outrageously promiscuous Keynes, whom the jealous Strachey once referred to as "safety-bicycle with genitals," later in life, fell in love with, and much to the alarm of his fellow Apostles and Bloomsberries, actually married, and successfully so, Lydia Lopokova, one of the greatest dancers of Diaghilev's Russian ballet.⁸²

Given the overall importance and great influences of the Apostles and their Bloomsbury intimates on Cambridge university life in the late 1920s and early 1930s, it was logical that the NKVD's efforts at recruiting rich upper-class young men for their expanded spy ring at Cambridge would have included plans to exploit both groups.

As related by Andrew Sinclair in *The Red and the Blue—Cambridge, Treason and Intelligence*, the actual take-over of the Apostles by the Soviets proved to be a relatively uncomplicated operation. By the late 1920s, "the affinity for Marxism" had become as important a requirement for membership in the secret society "as good looks and intelligence."⁸³ Sinclair reported that of the 26 Apostles elected between 1927 and 1937, 20 of them, that is 75% of the new membership "were either Socialists, Marxist sympathizers, Marxists, or committed Communists." "This in a student body that was no more than a fraction of one percent Marxist," he emphasized.⁸⁴

The active hostility of the Bloomsbury Apostles toward Christianity and traditional morality and their clandestine network of criminal and illicit sex,

when combined with the equally forbidden and subversive agenda of Marxist World Revolution, made for an explosive mix, that when fully activated, would prove a deadly one for the British nation.

Anthony Blunt—A Treasonable Life

On May 5, 1928, the first man of the Cambridge Ring of Five, 19-year-old Trinity undergraduate Anthony Frederick Blunt was accepted into the inner sanctum of the Society as Apostle no. 273.⁸⁵ Blunt's immediate predecessors in the "Apostolic line" of the Society were Alister Watson and Philip Dennis Proctor, both of whom either were or became Soviet agents.⁸⁶ In the fall of 1928, the enthusiastic Marxist revolutionary, Julian Bell, Vanessa and Clive's son, followed his lover Blunt into the Society. Julian, who was killed in the Spanish Civil War, was not a particularly attractive young youth, but the short-lived affair gave Blunt an entrée into the art and homosexual world of the Bloomsbury Group, that is to say, Julian proved useful to Blunt, and "useful" people were Blunt's forte.

Anthony Blunt was born on September 26, 1907, in the small provincial town of Bournemouth, Hampshire into an affluent upper middle class family with strong roots to the Church of England. Blunt's fraternal grandfather had been Suffragan Bishop of Hull. His father, Reverend Arthur Stanley Vaughan Blunt, also a well-known Anglican cleric, was appointed chaplain in 1912 to St. Michael's, the British Embassy church in Paris where Sir Francis Bertie was serving as Britain's ambassador.⁸⁷ It was in Paris that young Anthony was first exposed to his lifelong passion of French Renaissance art.

According to Miranda Carter, one of Blunt's more contemporary biographers, the young boy's claim to fame came from the maternal side of the family tree. His mother, Hilda Violet Master Blunt, of the 16th century landed-gentry Masters of Barrow Green, was second cousin to the Earl of Strathmore, the father of the future Queen Elizabeth II.⁸⁸

In the Blunt family constellation, "little Anthony" was the runt of the litter and his mother's favorite, said Carter. Hilda doted on her very bright, pretty, blue-eyed son whose "delicate" health demanded extra solicitous care and attention. Anthony in turn formed a life-long attachment to his oldest brother, Wilfred, with whom he shared a nascent "artistic temperament" and attachment. This left middle brother Christopher out in the cold, said Carter.⁸⁹

As each Blunt boy reached boarding school age, he was sent back to England to receive his education at Marlborough, one of Britain's "Great Schools" that catered to the sons of clergymen.⁹⁰ Anthony arrived at the prestigious public school in January 1921 at the age of 14 thoroughly prepared to light up the school with his academic brilliance and sense of noblesse oblige. Alas! It was a rude awakening for the young man to discover

that at Marlborough, athletics were all, and he was neither physically or temperamentally inclined toward organized sports. Further, upper-classmen who served as prefects ruled over all aspects of campus life.

Robert Cecil, a former classmate of Blunt's reported that young Blunt was able to beat the system by catering to the sexual needs of senior boys and prefects.⁹¹ Cecil's statement was backed up by other former Marlborough, boys including academic John Hilton who noted that by his senior year, Blunt had had a number of serious homosexual affairs and a stable of favorites who were sometimes referred to as the "Elect."⁹² Hilton along with Blunt and the future poet Louis MacNeice, another cleric's son, formed a "Wildean aesthetic" trio behind which the lads were able to disguise their rejection of their religious heritage.⁹³ Hilton described Anthony in his later years at Marlborough as "an austere hedonist ... living for gratification of the senses, with an eye for social esteem and seeking anchorage in a system of scholarly detail."⁹⁴ Young Anthony was apparently a rebel with a cause at a relatively young age.

Some contemporaries recalled that Blunt was notorious for his vindictiveness and personal vendettas. Others recall his reptilian coldness. All agreed that he was exceedingly conceited about his intellectual abilities which, in fact, were very good. There is one word that never appeared on the lips of Blunt's friends, of which there were a few, or foes when describing his character—that word was "kind." Blunt was a totally self-absorbed, selfish individual.

In October 1926, Blunt entered Trinity College, Cambridge on a Marlborough scholarship. When his efforts to gain honors in Mathematics failed, he switched to Modern Languages with a specialty in French.⁹⁵ In the meantime his interest in art grew apace, although here he met with another source of frustration. Blunt was very intelligent, but, according to Art Master Christopher Hughes, "he had little artistic ability himself."⁹⁶ The creatively impotent Blunt soothed his wounded ego by later becoming an art historian, critic and cultural revolutionary.

One of Blunt's closest friends was Knox Cunningham (later Sir) who attended Fettes Clare College in Cambridge. Cunningham, was to later go on to a distinguished political career in Parliament and served as Private Secretary to Prime Minister Harold Macmillan from 1959 to 1963. He also held important positions in the Orange Order and the Masonic Province of Gloucester as well as various Ulster Unionist posts in Northern Ireland. According to Irish-born bisexual writer and full-time gossip, Robin Bryans (pseudonym Robert Harbinson) who became part of London's up-scale homosexual clique in the mid-1940s, Cunningham was known as a "muffle queen" who liked to be "screwed by young boys."⁹⁷ Bryans said that Cunningham remained in contact with Blunt after his Cambridge years and later became a frequent visitor to Blunt's London home.⁹⁸

By 1928, Blunt's connections to Bloomsbury's art critics Clive Bell and Roger Fry, and to Trinity don and art authority Andrew Gow gave him an entrée into London's prestigious art circles.⁹⁹ At the same time, his membership in the Apostles gave him access to Cambridge's most influential secret society and homosexual network.¹⁰⁰ That Blunt was also a confirmed Marxist by this time has been confirmed by a number of reliable sources including Louis MacNeice.¹⁰¹

In 1932, Blunt was elected a Trinity fellow. He remained on campus where he tutored in French and began to carve out a career in art history with a special passion for the work of Nicolas Poussin.

Somewhere between 1933 and 1934, either before, during, or immediately after an academic "tour" of Moscow, Blunt was officially recruited as a paid Soviet agent.¹⁰² He was given the Code Names YAN, JOHNSON, and TONY.¹⁰³

It remains somewhat of an irony that, had Blunt ventured out of his down-town Moscow hotel to engage in a little "cottaging," during his trip, he might have noticed that the sexual pickings were rather lean except, of course, for KGB-trained male "ravens" who regularly monitored public urinals and other haunts frequented by foreigner homosexuals. This dearth of available young Moscovites was due to the fact that in early 1933 Stalin had given the OGPU (political police) permission to begin a round-up of Moscow homosexuals who were shipped for use as slave labor to prison "workcamps" like that at the "Third Watershed" on the Baltic-White Canal that housed about 3,000 Moscow homosexuals.¹⁰⁴

There is no evidence, however, that Blunt ever expressed any objection to Stalin's purges of sodomites in Moscow once the news became public knowledge to London's homosexual underground. Nor that Soviet sexual entrapment either in Moscow, London or Cambridge ever played a role in inducing Blunt to betray his country. He did it out of sheer pleasure.

Thanks to his many influential patrons and close friends including the trend-setting socialite Victor Rothschild, Blunt's influence in the art field grew. From 1937 to 1939 he worked on the staff of the Warburg Institute of the University of London, a "progressive" and "revolutionary" art research center, and produced his first book on Renaissance art, *Artistic Theory in Italy, 1450-1600* which was dedicated to his dear friend, Guy Burgess.¹⁰⁵

According to Charles Saumarez Smith, a book reviewer for *The Observer*, among Blunt's severest critics was Rebecca West who knew Blunt in the 1930s, and "regarded him then as intellectually lightweight, a known Communist, always sporting a red tie and frequently drunk."¹⁰⁶

When England entered the Second World War, Blunt volunteered to serve in the British Army, was commissioned an officer, served briefly in the Military Security Police in Military Intelligence and then was ordered by the Soviets to join MI5, the British Security Service.¹⁰⁷

It should be noted that prior to Blunt's entry into MI5, he had used the influence of his brother, Christopher, to enter Minley Manor in Hampshire to take an Army staff college course on counter-intelligence. His commander at that time was Colonel Shearer who told Blunt that he had received orders from the War Office in London that Blunt was not to be assigned to intelligence work.¹⁰⁸ However, the departmental recommendation was overridden when a highly placed senior civil servant intervened on his behalf. The Ministerial official was none other than Dennis Proctor (later Sir), an Apostle and Soviet agent, who served as private secretary to former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.¹⁰⁹ Blunt also got assistance from Victor Rothschild who was working for MI5 and Guy Burgess who was assigned to Section D of MI6.¹¹⁰

Captain Maxwell Knight, a homosexual, who joined MI5 in 1925, warned MI5 officials about that "bugger" Blunt, but his lone voice was ignored. Unfortunately, Knight was never far out of the woods himself given his occult connections to Satanist Aleister Crowley.¹¹¹ Knight was also personally compromised by his passionate obsession with Tom Driberg (Lord Bradwell), a lover of Burgess and MP, who served the Soviets as a paid agent for 12 years.¹¹²

Tom Driberg's "arrangement" with the Soviets went way back when he solicited sex from a man at a public urinal on one of his visits to Moscow. The man turned out to be a KGB agent of the SCD second Chief Directorate.¹¹³ After Driberg was confronted with photographs of his sex acts with the Soviet "raven," he started to serve Moscow using the Code Name AGENT ORANGE. The Soviets used Driberg to gather political intelligence on the Labour Party and to promote active measures in political circles within his sphere of influence.¹¹⁴ The KGB also had photographs of Driberg engaging in homosex with Guy Burgess.¹¹⁵

During the five or so intervening years between his recruitment and his activation by his Soviet controller in 1939, Blunt had already proven to be a valuable "spotter" and recruiter for the Soviets, although, contrary to popular opinion, he did not recruit the three other known members of the Cambridge team—Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, or Harold "Kim" Philby.

Despite his increased professional responsibilities as a double agent, Blunt managed to carry-on a satisfactory and relatively open sex life that included a string of affairs with other Cambridge homosexuals of his own class including John Lehmann, an Etonian who became a Soviet underground courier, and Blunt's long-time lover, Peter Montgomery, second cousin of British World War II hero Field Marshall Montgomery. Peter Montgomery became a musical director at the BBC and later a wartime army-intelligence staff officer. The reader may want to put a mental check mark after his name as we shall be revisiting Peter Montgomery, and his brother, Hugh, again in greater depth at the end of this chapter.

In terms of sexual partners, however, Blunt preferred rough trade, partners who were both his intellectual and social inferior and over whom he could exert his desire for power and dominance. This desire for power was a trait that was not lost on the Cambridge Soviet talent scouts who found in young Blunt all the characteristics of a successful traitor—a superior, but “underappreciated” intelligence, ruthless ambition, solipsism to the nth degree, homosexuality, a vice that could be exploited, and an ability to compartmentalize his life and play out many roles. Psychoanalysis aside, perhaps book reviewer David Pryce-Jones writing in the *New Criterion* best summarized the essence of Blunt’s “being” in his simple yet poignant epithet, “Blunt was a shit through and through.”¹¹⁶

Guy Burgess—The “Conspicuous Spy”

In his autobiographical reminiscences, fellow Cambridge spy Kim Philby once remarked that, “He (Burgess) must have been one of the very few people to have forced themselves into the Soviet special service... (He) was a very special case.”¹¹⁷ While the Soviets “were clearly anxious to recruit him,” wrote Philby, he himself, was of the opinion that Burgess’s unrelenting capacity for “making himself conspicuous” would compromise him as a secret agent. In the end, however, Philby and his Soviet controller “Otto” correctly concluded that it would be better to bring Burgess into their spy circle than leave him out in the cold, especially as he was likely to break the door down anyway. Thus it was that in the summer of 1934, Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess entered the annals of history as the most “conspicuous” member of the Cambridge spy ring. His Code Name was MÄDCHEN, German for girl.

Guy Burgess came from good military stock. Born in 1911, in the West Country’s famous naval port-city of Devonport, Plymouth, Guy was the eldest son of Naval Officer Lt. Commander Malcolm Kingsforth Burgess and Evelyn Gillman Burgess. He had a younger brother, Nigel.¹¹⁸

The young Burgess had just entered Eton in January 1924, at the age of 13, when his father died. About three years later, his widowed mother remarried, but the spoiled and cosseted Guy and his stepfather Colonel John R. Bassett D.B.O., a retired British Army officer, did not hit it off well, so it was off to military school with him.

Shortly after his 16th birthday, in keeping with his family’s maritime tradition, Guy was sent to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, but he never graduated. Thirty-three months after his entrance to the Naval College he abruptly left and returned to Eton, ostensibly because of failing eye sight. The suddenness and circumstances of his departure, however, gave credence to the theory that Burgess was privately dismissed from Dartmouth because he had attempted to sexually seduce other cadets into homosexual liaisons.

So it was back to Eton, where the extremely bright and handsome Burgess captured both the Rosebery and Gladstone History Prizes and a scholarship in History to Trinity College, Cambridge which he entered in October 1930.

Not surprisingly, his Adonis good looks and personal charm, keen intelligence, love of young men and anti-fascist, pro-Marxist sentiments which he enthusiastically wore on his sleeve, quickly brought him to the attention of Soviet infiltrated Apostles. He was initiated into the Society along with his close friend Victor Rothschild, one of the few scientists ever accepted into the Apostles, on the evening of November 12, 1932. Burgess also joined the Cambridge University Socialist Society (CUSS) that was gradually being taken over by the Communists.

In June 1934, Burgess visited Germany. He was in Berlin during Hitler's political purge—the "Night of the Long Knives." Next, Burgess joined a small Cambridge "tour" group to Moscow that included Anthony Blunt and Burgess' friend Derek Blaikie, an Oxonian Communist killed in World War II.¹¹⁹

One of the many stories told about Burgess' stay in Moscow, was that he was found by the Soviet police dead drunk in the Park of Rest and Culture and inside of his coat pocket the police discovered letters of introduction to prominent Russian scholars and politicians from members of the Astor family.

Burgess later claimed that while in Moscow, he had a long secret interview with Nikolai Bukharin, a powerful member of the Soviet Politburo and editor of *Izvestia*.¹²⁰ All things considered, it was probably in Moscow where Burgess and Blunt were given their final vetting by Stalin's agents. Guy Burgess had successfully fought his way into the ranks of the Cambridge spies.

Although Burgess was fired up politically, his greatest passion was passion, that is, homosex. Seduction, especially of older men was his forte, although any man who walked upright was a potential target for a sexual overture.

His Cambridge classmate Goronwy Rees, explained that Guy regarded sex "as a useful machine for the manufacture of pleasure ...and at one time or another he went to bed with most of his friends."¹²¹ Rees said:

He (Guy) was a kind of public schoolboy's guide to the mysteries of sex and he fulfilled his function almost with a sense of public service. Such affairs did not last long; but Guy had the faculty of retaining the affection of those he went to bed with and also, in some curious way, of maintaining a kind of permanent domination over them, long after the affair was over he continued to assist friends in their sexual lives, which were often troubled and unsatisfactory, to listen to their emotional difficulties and when necessary, find suitable partners for them. To such people he was a combination of father confessor and pimp and the number of people who were under obligation to him must have been very large indeed.¹²²

Among Burgess's earliest sexual conquests at Cambridge were Anthony Blunt who was besotted by Burgess, the effeminate bisexual Donald Maclean who was recruited at the same time as Burgess, and even the notorious womanizer, Kim Philby, who assisted in Burgess's recruitment. Burgess, like Blunt also pursued sex with working-class young men and recommended them to his Cambridge homosexual friends as a means of releasing them from their "bourgeois" hang-ups.¹²³

Jackie Hewit was one of Burgess's live-in partners who bed-hopped between Guy and Anthony. Years later, after Burgess fled to Moscow and British intelligence services interviewed Hewit about his relationship with Guy, Hewit told them that Guy kept all his love letters not for blackmail, but "as proof to himself of his own power to make men love him."¹²⁴ Although it is clear that the naïve Hewit would not have been privy to if or how Burgess's controllers used the love letters, Jackie was right on the money when he noted that Burgess's homosexual affairs were part of a "power-game" that Burgess used to control other men. Hewit was also correct when he told the SIS agents that "to the mostly heterosexual MI5 and MI6 agents, the dynamics of the gay world of the 1930s must have seemed an incomprehensible web of interlocking relationships."¹²⁵ Unfortunately for the British, the Soviets did comprehend the scope and exploitability of the Homintern on a worldwide scale and put that knowledge to excellent use against their enemies in England, the United States and Europe.

Kim Philby—Master Spy

Of all the Cambridge traitors, Harold Adrian Russell Philby, by way of his parentage and background, most likely would have been voted "the most likely to succeed" in the spy business.

Born on New Year's day, 1912, in Ambāla, India where his father St. John Philby served as a high ranking civil servant in the Indian government, Philby was nicknamed "Kim" after Kipling's young hero. When Sir John was stricken with wander lust and abandoned his Protestant faith to follow Mohammed along the lines of T. E. Lawrence, his wife Dora took over the rearing of Kim and his three sisters. Sir John's prolonged absences from home, which apparently his wife did not mind, and his strict sense of discipline and lack of warmth towards his own children when he was at home, created family tensions that were to leave an indelible mark on his young son. The sensitive and serious Kim developed a stutter early on in his childhood that he retained for life. The negative influence of father upon son can also be seen in Philby's self-centered cynicism that came to characterize his relationship toward his fellow creatures, especially women, as well as his instinct for duplicity and self-preservation at all costs so necessary in the espionage game.¹²⁶

On September 18, 1924, the 12-year-old Kim entered his famous father's alma mater, Westminster. Academically he excelled, winning the Marshall

Memorial Prize for History, and he eventually developed some competency in sports. Emotionally speaking, however, he remained stunted. His speech impediment grew into a major source of embarrassment. His antipathy toward Protestant religious observances at the school increased his sense of religious and moral conflict. As an underclassman he was subject to sexual exploitation by seniors and prefects — “I was ‘buggered’ and ‘bugged.’” at Westminster he would later admit.¹²⁷ But perhaps, most telling, was the charge that was brought against young Philby during his third year at Westminster. One of Kim’s tutors by the name of Luce reported to school officials that Philby had developed a propensity for untruthfulness, that is, he had lied or cheated on a serious matter.¹²⁸ Indeed, among his own classmates, Kim had already acquired a reputation for deceitful behavior. In the end the matter was set aside, no doubt due to Sir John’s influence and Philby was allowed to continue at Westminster. He graduated the following year with two scholarships, one for Christ Church, Oxford and the other for Trinity College, Cambridge.¹²⁹ At his father’s insistence, he selected Trinity. Kim was 17 when he went up to Cambridge in the spring of 1929.

Although he was originally drawn to a career in politics, Kim’s disappointing academic performance in his history exams forced him to switch his major to economics in October of 1931.¹³⁰ His personal interest in politics continued, however. Given Sir John’s affinity for Socialism, it was not surprising that his son should eventually be drawn further left to the more daring and revolutionary tenets of Marxism. For starters, that summer, Philby joined and later became an officer of the Cambridge University Socialist Society.

Through Dennis Holmes Robertson (later Sir), Kim’s Director of Studies in economics who was also a closeted member of Cambridge’s circle of homosexual academicians, Philby was introduced to the campus’s most sought-after stud, Guy Burgess. The two men formed a strong friendship that was reinforced when Philby joined the Apostles in 1932, the same year that Guy Burgess had entered the Society.¹³¹ Although Philby was not a homosexual, given the relentlessness with which Guy pursued his sexual quarry and Kim’s adventurous temperament, his rebellious attitudes towards Establishment mores and heavy drinking, it is possible that the two men did engage in a brief and transitory affair at Cambridge.¹³²

Immediately after graduating from Trinity in the summer of 1933 with a second-class degree in economics, Philby filled out an application for the Foreign Service. That fall, he set off for a vacation trip to Europe where he mixed romance with his growing interest in the Comintern.¹³³ On the suggestion of Professor Maurice H. Dobb, a Marxist recruiter at Cambridge, Philby met Communist leaders in Paris including Willi Münzenberg, a recruiter for the NKVD.¹³⁴ The Paris committee provided him with Communist contacts in Vienna where he met and on February 23, 1934 married, Alice “Litzi” Friedman, a 23-year-old Polish Jewish divorcé who was a

member of a number of revolutionary groups including the Zionist Socialist Movement and the Revolutionary Socialists that were working against the Dollfuss government.¹³⁵ Litzki confirmed Kim's commitment to Marxism.

Upon returning to England the following April, Philby immediately met with Dobb. He also visited Communist Party headquarters on King Street, London. He told Party officers that he and Litzki wanted to join the CPGB, but he was instructed to wait. Soon afterwards, Philby was put in touch with "Otto" who had been assigned as his case worker and controller. Kim was informed that under no circumstances was he to join the Party, as this would hinder his entrance into the Foreign Service. Instead, Philby became a Soviet spy and mole.

One of Philby's first assignments was to spy on his own father whom the Soviets suspected was a British spy. Dutifully, Kim went through Sir John's papers at his London residence.¹³⁶ In the meantime Philby began to make out his list of potential recruits. At the bottom of his list was Guy Burgess. Near the top of his list was Donald Maclean.

Donald Maclean—The Deadly "Innocent"

The crest of the clan Maclean bears the words "Virtue Mine Honour." Cambridge spy, Donald Duart Maclean (1913–1983) however, upheld neither the "Virtue" nor "Honor" of his Scottish ancestors.¹³⁷

Considered to be the quintessential young diplomat on the rise, Donald Maclean (Code Names WISE, LYRIC, HOMER and STUART) was the younger son of Sir Donald Maclean, a staunch Presbyterian, successful solicitor, Liberal Party MP who served as Minister of Education under Stanley Baldwin's National government and as President of the Board of Trade in the Ramsey MacDonald's National Coalition Government of 1931.

Young Donald's physical features and temperament—thin, blond, effete and gentle—reflected his mother's beauty and kindly demeanor rather than his father's aggressive and imposing features. Following in the footsteps of his elder brother, Ian, Donald was educated at the elite Gresham's School at Holt on the Norfolk coast. The vast majority of Gresham's alumni annually moved on to top British universities including Cambridge, Oxford, Balliol and Christ Church. Maclean was no exception.¹³⁸ Unfortunately, by the time Maclean left Gresham's for Trinity Hall, Cambridge in 1931 at the age of 18, he had contracted two revolutionary viruses—one political (Communism) and the other sexual (homosexuality).

The winsome Maclean soon found himself in the company of Burgess, Blunt and Philby—the former soon added Donald to his long list of sexual conquests while the latter helped recruit him as a Soviet spy.¹³⁹ Although the gung-ho Maclean was intent on immigrating to the "Worker's Paradise," he was finally persuaded to take the Civil Service exam in order to secure a position in the Foreign Office, which he succeeded in doing in October 1935, largely on the reputation of his recently deceased father.

Maclean's first posting with the Foreign Office was Secretary of the Western Department with responsibility for the low countries, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, but the "Old Boys' Network" at Whitehall, as the Soviets had anticipated, soon promoted him to the Office of Secretary at the British Embassy in Paris.¹⁴⁰

From here Maclean began to supply Moscow with diplomatic secrets and information on British foreign policy. It was in Paris that the sexually ambivalent Maclean met and married the American heiress, Melinda Marling. At the start of the Second World War, Maclean and his new wife, who was informed by her husband that he was a Soviet agent, returned to England where he continued to supply Moscow with top secret documents while he awaited his next diplomatic appointment.

Cambridge Moles Burrow in For Maximum Impact

In 1935, when Stalin issued orders that Communist agents abroad go underground or if necessary fake a conversion to Fascism, the Cambridge spies were forced to change their political spots and burrow deeper into their holes. It was great fun.

When we last left Blunt, he had joined MI5 where he had begun making his way up the intelligence ladder. Between 1940 and 1945, and even after the war was over, Blunt continued to pass on to Moscow top secret documents from both MI5 and MI6 as well as German coded messages that had been deciphered at Bletchley Park, some 17,000 pieces of classified materials in all, that included invaluable information on vital Allied post-war policies with regard to Poland, Latvia and Czechoslovakia that enabled the Soviets to bring down the Iron Curtain in Europe.¹⁴¹ Blunt also provided the Soviets with the names of thousands of Russian expatriates living in Britain, many of whom, along with their wives and children were forcibly returned and systematically slaughtered by Stalin under the provisions of the Yalta Agreement.

Blunt (and Philby) provided the Soviets with details on the Allied landing at Normandy in the summer of 1944 as well as on various MI5 operations like "XX" (Double Cross) that involved "turning" both German and Soviet agents including Anatoly Gorsky, the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in London who just happened to be Blunt's controller.¹⁴²

In addition to sending thousands of foreigners to their death, Blunt, who had an almost photographic memory, was proud of the fact that he had passed on to the Soviets the name of every MI5 officer.¹⁴³ He also had access to the security vetting files of MI5, information from which was also sent to Moscow.¹⁴⁴

According to intelligence writer, John Costello, author of *Mask of Treachery*, Blunt was the personification of the "agent of influence." He helped thwart later internal investigations within MI5 and MI6 by laying false trails

away from Burgess, Maclean and Philby “while they were still operational, and even after they had defected to Moscow.”¹⁴⁵

Blunt also recruited a number of important Cambridge academics including the brilliant linguist, John Caircross, who is sometimes referred to as the Fifth Man in the Cambridge spy ring, although there were probably more than a dozen Oxbridge Soviet agents who could have claimed that title including a handful of MI5 and MI6 officers. Blunt also recruited Leo Long, an Apostle and military intelligence officer posted to MI14, who specialized in code breaking and signal intelligence.¹⁴⁶

Just before the war ended, King George VI sent Blunt on a highly secret mission to Germany. Although the exact nature of this mission that lasted through 1947 remains shrouded in mystery, though not for want of theories, we do know that Blunt was aware of the contents of the private papers he was instructed to retrieve, and that he probably passed that information on to his Soviet controller.¹⁴⁷ According to Costello, his success in procuring the so-called “Windsor files” later proved to be “a gold-plated insurance policy” against prosecution for treason over the next 34 years, indeed, for his entire lifetime.¹⁴⁸

After the war, Blunt continued his dual career as an art historian and critic and as a traitor. From 1945–1979 he held the position of Surveyor of the King’s (later Queen’s) Pictures, in which capacity he administered the Royal Family’s extensive collections.¹⁴⁹ In 1947, he was appointed director of the Courtauld Institute of Art. Three years later, he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy and in 1960, he became Professor of Art History at the University of London. He was knighted in 1956.

In his “salad days,” Blunt became somewhat of a fixture at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle where he maintained offices. It became somewhat of a standing joke that when Blunt walked down the halls, the Palace guardsman would quip about the necessity of putting “their backs to the wall,” said Costello.¹⁵⁰ Obviously, homosexuality was no detriment to employment by the Royals, and never had been. Homosexual personal valets and courtiers in the Royal household, like homosexual diplomats in the Foreign Office, had distinct advantages over family men who, by necessity, were “distracted” by the cares of daily life. They could afford to be overly solicitous with their time and attention and were always on call. Some Royal valets and attendants were also known to sexually service their masters.¹⁵¹

Blunt and Burgess did much of their “entertaining” of MI5 and MI6 officers and staff at their 5 Bentinck Street flat, a three-story maisonette building with recording and photograph facilities that was owned by Victor Rothschild. Their guests included Major General Sir Stewart Menzies head of MI6 from 1939 to 1952; Sir Dick White, head of MI5 from 1953 to 1956 and later director of MI6 from 1956–1968; Sir Roger Hollis, dubbed “Mr.

Inertia" and reputed to be bisexual who headed MI5 from 1956–1965; and Captain Guy Maynard Liddell, a Deputy Director of MI5.¹⁵²

The fact that Liddell and Hollis spent so much time in the company of homosexuals like Blunt and Burgess on a regular basis later made Liddell and Hollis candidates for MI5's Fifth Man or "super mole" contest.¹⁵³ The criticism leveled against Hollis and Liddell, however, applied to virtually all of the upper echelons of British intelligence during the 1940s and 1950s—that is, no director of national intelligence services had a right to be so gullible and trusting.

Blunt was also on friendly terms with Sir Dick White and they used to spend Christmas together with Victor Rothschild in Rothschild's house in Cambridge. The Baron Rothschild and his second wife Teresa "Tess" Mayor, a former British intelligence employee, would also visit the Bentinck flat from time to time.

In essence, Blunt knew everyone who was worth knowing. His privileged education and contacts produced a large number of highly placed and influential friends and protectors. But it was his knowledge of London's high and low homosexual society, and the multiple networks that each represented and how they could best be exploited, that was of particular value to the Soviets.

According to Costello, among the homosexual haunts frequented by Blunt and Burgess and fellow high-class buggers was the Pakenham, a pub centrally located to Whitehall, Buckingham Palace and the barracks of the Household Cavalry and the Guards.¹⁵⁴ The Irish writer, Robin Bryans, whom Burgess picked up at Oxford in 1944 and who later became a regular of the Blunt-Burgess circle of buggers at Pakenham, reported that Blunt was very proud of his royal connections and all his important interlocking associations and talked openly about them at the pub.¹⁵⁵ Blunt also used to host after-hours homosexual orgies at the Courtauld Institute that always drew a large crowd of handsome, aspiring sexually and politically exploitable young artists and post-graduate students.

It appears that the Soviets were more than willing to indulge the sexual eccentricities of the Cambridge spies as long as it was profitable to do so, but it was highly unlikely that the Communists ever really trusted any of them. None of the spies was ever given a position of substantive import in Soviet Intelligence Services after their defection. Philby remained a colonel in the KGB in name only. Blunt suspected this would be the case which is why, in the end, he refused to trade in his plush director's flat at the Courtauld Mansion or his offices at the Palace for a dreary Moscow suburban flat like Maclean, Burgess and Philby did.¹⁵⁶

The Metamorphosis of Guy Burgess

One of the most remarkable aspects of Burgess's life as a sot, a homosexual, a Marxist and a traitor was that he never lacked for a job or a patron.

Late in 1934, after Burgess had failed to make the grade as a don at Cambridge, Victor Rothschild, hired the uncouth goy as a “financial consultant” at £100 per month. Never mind that Burgess was a history major and that Rothschilds were a legendary banking dynasty going back three generations.¹⁵⁷

This elaborate and thoroughly transparent ruse, of course, was designed to facilitate the transformation of Burgess from that of a known Marxist to that of a neo-Fascist pro-Nazi sympathizer, as per Stalin’s directive that Soviet agents go underground and if necessary change sides.

Rothschild and Stalin, it should be remembered, shared the same ostensible enemy—Hitler. Where Stalin’s interests corresponded with his own, Rothschild appeared willing to cooperate with the Soviets against Nazi Germany and even the United States.

In 1936–37, Rothschild made Burgess the titular editor of a new business and investment newsletter that specialized in German finances. Then the baron hired a German Communist, expatriate, and homosexual named Rudolf “Rolf” Katz, who was also a Comintern agent, to professionally ghostwrite and edit the publication.¹⁵⁸

The newsletter, along with the well-planted “rumor” that Burgess had undergone an ideological conversion following his trip to Moscow, facilitated Burgess’ entrance into the Conservative Party and other right-wing Parliamentary circles.

Burgess targeted a number of bisexual and homosexual MPs who were known to frequent the Café Royal, the famous watering hole of Oscar Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglas. One of his most successful seductions was Conservative MP, Harold Nicolson, who became Burgess’ guardian angel. The pair dined together regularly at the Reform Club, a respectable British establishment that became an important target of Soviet subversion. Nicolson was a married man with a family, but he apparently felt the need for homosexual liaisons to spice up his life.

Burgess obliged and was rewarded with more influential contacts within Parliament and the Foreign Office including Sir Joseph Ball, the Conservative Party’s director of research and Archibald Clark Kerr (Lord Inverchapel) a married homosexual with a large collection of homosex porn and a Soviet valet named Yevgeny Yost.

Archibald Kerr served as Britain’s Ambassador to the United States from May 1947 to May 1948, and became a nemesis of FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover.¹⁵⁹ Obviously, though homosexuality was still illegal in England, sexual deviancy appeared to be no drawback to diplomatic and political advancement for members of Britain’s Old Boys’ Club regardless of the danger of compromise and blackmail by the Soviets and other foreign agents.

It was through men of influence like Rothschild and Nicolson and Ball, that Burgess was able to penetrate the pro-Fascist Anglo-German Fellowship created by Hitler to improve relations between England and Germany and to advocate for an alliance of the two countries against the Soviet Union. The president of the Fellowship was Eton-educated Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. Its membership included a number of influential English aristocrats with German sympathies.

Although he did not gain a post in the Conservative Party central office, Burgess did succeed in becoming secretary and “personal assistant” to the Conservative MP (Tory) John Robert MacNamara, known to his friends as “Captain Jack.” The 32-year-old former guardsman was a member of the Fellowship and a homosexual who quickly fell under Burgess’ charms. This affair, in turn, led to another important sexual conquest for Burgess—that of the Venerable J. H. Sharp, the Anglican Archdeacon for Southeastern Europe.¹⁶⁰ In the spring of 1936, Burgess accompanied MacNamara, Sharp and Tom Wylie, a young official at the War Office, on a fieldtrip to the Rhineland sponsored by the Foreign Relations Council of the Church of England. They were to escort a group of pro-Fascist school boys to a Hitler youth camp.¹⁶¹

At a stopover in Paris, Captain Jack introduced Guy to Monsieur Edouard Pfeiffer, a close friend of Édouard Daladier, the future Prime Minister of France. According to Costello, “As a connoisseur of homosexual decadence, Pfeiffer had few equals, even in Paris. As an officer of the French boy-scout movement, his private life was devoted to the seduction of youth.”¹⁶² The two men became intimates and Pfeiffer visited Burgess in London when he was in town, recorded Costello. In 1938, when Pfeiffer obtained a leading post in the Daladier government, Burgess was able to pump him for critical information on the French Cabinet’s position on Nazi Germany.¹⁶³

The wealthy American Michael Straight, another of the Apostles recruited by Blunt, recalled that during a dinner conversation with Burgess one night, Guy told him that he accompanied Pfeiffer and two members of the French Cabinet to a male brothel in Paris one evening. “Singing and laughing, they had danced around a table, lashing a naked boy, who was strapped to it, with leather whips,” Burgess told Straight.¹⁶⁴

As Burgess played out his multiple roles—a courier for Rothschild—a Soviet mole—a neo-Fascist—a lover of important men, his connections to the emerging Homintern on the Continent rapidly expanded. So did his running list that the Soviets had him keep of potential recruits and influential persons that could be sexually compromised.¹⁶⁵

Burgess’ tart, Jackie Hewit, a keen observer of the operations of the International Homintern described it as a kind of “gay intellectual freemasonry.”¹⁶⁶ He likened it to the five concentric circles of the Olympic ring. “One person in one circle knew one in another and that’s how people met.”¹⁶⁷

Burgess Enters MI6

In 1936, Burgess got a job as host on a weekly British Broadcasting Company (BBC) radio show that included interviews with members of Parliament.¹⁶⁸ He was appointed by fellow King's man, George Barnes, the deputy director of Talks, who was rumored to have kept both a "boyfriend" (Burgess) as well as a "mistress."¹⁶⁹

Using the British airways, Burgess was able to promote Moscow's propaganda line especially with regard to its intervention in the Spanish Civil War that had just broken out. On occasion, he brought Blunt in for an interview.¹⁷⁰ Through the contacts he made at his BBC post and his Old Boys' Club connections, Burgess secured entry into Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, Section D of MI6 in 1939, notwithstanding the fact that Burgess had just been arrested by the London metropolitan police for homosexual solicitation in a public lavatory at Paddington railway station.¹⁷¹

One of his assignments in the European Propaganda Department of MI6 involved working with Poles whom the British were training for sabotage in Poland and the Soviet Union. Rebecca West reported that these men were by and large brave, virile and pious Roman Catholic patriots and anti-Communists who were willing to risk their lives for their nation. She was incensed by the thought that the Brits would hand them over to a flaming homosexual and (possible) Communist, like Burgess.¹⁷² As for Burgess, he methodically added all of the Polish patriots' names to his list for Moscow. After the war, that list became a death sentence for many of these Poles and their families who were repatriated behind Stalin's Iron Curtain. When Section D was abolished in July 1940, Burgess found himself without a job, but not for long.

Burgess returned to the BBC and resumed his work as a journalist, until June of 1944, when he landed a job in the Press Department of the Foreign Office. Then by a stroke of luck, Guy's close friend Hector McNeil MP became the Foreign Secretary in the Labour government. McNeil asked Burgess to be his private secretary. In 1946, when McNeil moved up to the second spot in the Foreign Secretary's office, the new British Minister of State took Burgess with him. The upward-bound Burgess served McNeil for two years during which time he had access to virtually all of Britain's national security files as well as diplomatic secrets.¹⁷³ Burgess provided the Soviets with full reports of various Parliamentary committees and Ministry of Defense classified documents.¹⁷⁴

Next, Burgess went over to the Far Eastern Division of the Foreign Office where he got into hot water as a result of a drunken pederastic spree while on official assignment to Gibraltar and Tangier. The disgraceful incident should have ended Burgess's government career and would have, had Burgess not been a protégé of Hector McNeil who was now Secretary of State for Scotland. So rather than firing Burgess outright, Foreign Office officials decided to bump him upstairs. The "problem boy" was promptly

posted to the United States as Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. to serve under Sir Oliver Franks who had replaced the queer Archibald Clark Kerr as Britain's Ambassador to the United States.

And here Burgess remained, until May 1951, when he was suddenly recalled to England, and then "mysteriously disappeared" along with fellow spy Donald Maclean. British Intelligence would not see either of their faces again until February 12, 1956, when both men resurfaced in Moscow at a KGB-arranged televised press conference at which time they declared their allegiance to the Soviet Union and denounced Western Imperialism.

The Soviets knew that they were taking a gamble when they brought Burgess into the Cambridge ring, but it was a gamble that paid off in the end. During his 12 years as an Establishment figure in the British Foreign Office, Burgess became one of Moscow's most productive spies and agents of influence.¹⁷⁵

Burgess had successfully manipulated the outcome of a number of policies in the Foreign Office in favor of the Soviet Union. He gave the Kremlin the inside track on all Anglo-American policies and strategies.¹⁷⁶

While in the United States, Burgess passed on to the Soviets vital details on the critical opening of the Korean War.¹⁷⁷ According to Costello, Burgess took tons of documents to the Soviet embassy in Washington, D. C. to photograph. Cable and diplomatic pouches were used to transfer other valuable information to Moscow.¹⁷⁸ While working at the British embassy in the United States, Burgess provided the Soviets with top-secret data on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and American nuclear research.

It was reported that when MI5 agents arrived at Burgess' flat on New Bond Street to search the premises, among the things that Burgess had left behind was a box of letters from his former sex partners.¹⁷⁹ Burgess was sending British intelligence a message, but MI5 remained clueless.

Philby's Foreign Adventures

Kim Philby's life as a Soviet mole (Code Names SÖHNCHEN, TOM, and STANLEY) took a somewhat different turn in the road than that of Burgess and Blunt once he had returned to England in the summer of 1934 with his new bride.

His Soviet controller had decided that Philby could best serve Moscow by trading his Communist cloak for a Fascist one and by taking up a career in foreign journalism where he could make use of his linguistic talents.

Philby took a low-paying job as an assistant editor and review for the down and out liberal publication *Review of the Reviews* while he took some linguistic courses at the London School of Oriental Studies.¹⁸⁰ By the time the *Review* collapsed in 1935, Philby's transformation from "leftist" to "rightist" was sufficient to secure him membership in the Anglo-German

Fellowship and a promised position as editor of a new Anglo-German trade journal that never materialized.¹⁸¹

When the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936, Philby received press credentials as a foreign correspondent from several British papers including the London General Press.¹⁸² He departed from England on February 3, 1937, ostensibly to cover the warfront as a reporter, but his real reason for going to Spain was to arrange for the assassination of General Francisco Franco, the opposition leader to the Popular Front.¹⁸³

In the end, Franco was not assassinated, but by a strange turn of events, Philby managed to get himself the Spanish Red Cross of Military Merit for bravery that was pinned on the covert Soviet agent by Franco himself.¹⁸⁴

In 1939, at the outbreak of the Second World War, Philby was posted to the British Expeditionary Force in France as a seasoned war correspondent. Kim managed to get himself ingratiated with the British Secret Intelligence Service by providing them with valuable information on various German enterprises—information that the NKGB had supplied to him for just such a purpose.¹⁸⁵

Although Philby's loyalty to Moscow was strained by the Stalin-Hitler Pact and news of Stalin's purges that included the killing of some of Kim's former NKGB friends, he remained in the Communist fold and went on to become a "master spy" for the Soviet Union.

In July 1940, Philby entered Section D of the SIS and was assigned to work under Burgess. Shortly thereafter, a new sabotage and subversion agency, the Special Operations Executive (SOE) was formed and it absorbed Section D. Burgess was fired, but Philby was retained thanks to the influence of his father's old friend Colonel Valentine Vivian, a counter-espionage officer in Section V. The SOE was responsible for carrying out covert operations against the Nazis in occupied Europe.

In September 1941, Philby was assigned to MI6's Section V where he was put in charge of covert counterintelligence operations on the Iberian Peninsula and the Atlantic Islands.¹⁸⁶

In the meantime, Philby had supplied the Soviets with a nearly complete list of MI6 operatives around the world as well as MI6's world-wide organizational and operational charts and manuals.¹⁸⁷ Among the more curious and esoteric reports filed by Philby was one on homosexual orgies, drug use and Black Masses in high English society.¹⁸⁸

Socially, the sign that Philby's star was on the rise was an invitation to join the Athenaeum, one of England's most prestigious clubs preferred by Whitehall and England's clerical elite.¹⁸⁹

In the summer of 1944, Kim Philby, Soviet spy, was made head of a new intelligence department, Section IX of MI6 responsible for Soviet Counterespionage! Once Philby took office, the chance of catching Soviet spies was virtually nil unless the NKVD deliberately wished to sacrifice the agent. Philby had become a very dangerous man.

In August, 1945, KGB Colonel Konstantin Volkov, the newly assigned Soviet consul to Turkey, went into the British Embassy in Istanbul and asked for asylum and money. In return, he offered to reveal the names of two Soviet spies in Britain's Foreign Office (Burgess and Maclean) and one in British Counterintelligence (Philby) among other pieces of intelligence. Volkov was put on hold while embassy officials called home. British intelligence was alerted to the defection and MI6 Director Steward Menzies then assigned Philby the task of debriefing Volkov. After alerting Soviet intelligence, Philby delayed his arrival in Turkey in order to give the Soviet SMERSH time to kidnap Volkov and bring him home to Stalin who ordered his execution.¹⁹⁰ SMERSH is derived from the acronym of "smert' shpionam" — "death to spies."¹⁹¹ Soon after his arrival in Istanbul, Philby dutifully informed his superiors at MI6 that the case was dead.

Four months later, on November 20, 1945, Philby informed his NKGB contacts that Elizabeth Bentley, one of the Soviet's most important agents in America had defected and was in the hands of the FBI.¹⁹²

In August of 1949, after spending two years as Head of Station, Turkey, where MI6 had assigned him to collect Soviet intelligence that might affect Britain's oil interests in the Middle East, Philby (and the Soviets) got their big break. Philby was informed that he was to be posted to Washington, D.C. as MI6's Liaison Officer to the CIA and FBI.

Prior to his leaving London for America, Philby was briefed on the VENONA Codex, the most guarded intelligence secret of the Allies during the Cold War. Since there are a large number of references to VENONA in this chapter, a brief explanation as to its history, scope and its significance should prove helpful to the reader.

In February 1943, the U.S. Army's Signal Security Agency (SSA) started up a very small and very secretive project that was later given the arbitrary code name VENONA. Its purpose was to decipher Soviet diplomatic cables which the Army had been collecting since 1939 when Stalin and Hitler signed their Non-Aggression Pact. Unfortunately, the complexity of the two-part deciphering system did not permit the SSA to read the cables until 1946, after the war had ended. It was at this time that the SSA realized that of the 750,000 intercepted cables thought to contain mundane diplomatic and commercial trade data, just under half were actually secret Soviet communiqués, that is, Soviet spy messages between the NKVD (Soviet Secret Police) and the GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) and their Soviet operatives in the United States and around the world.¹⁹³

Today, we know that prior to receiving Philby's report on VENONA, the Soviets had already planted a mole at the SSA. His name was William Weisband and he was a NKGB agent (Code Name ZHORA).¹⁹⁴ This meant that by 1949 the Soviets were already in the process of changing their code. However, they could do nothing about the cables sent prior to the change, that is, cables sent between 1940 and 1948. These cables revealed the code

names of hundreds of Americans who spied for the Soviet Union, before, during, and after the Second World War, most of whom were recruited by the Communist Party—USA.¹⁹⁵

Philby in the United States

Once Kim and Aileen (Furse) the second of his four wives, got settled in their beautiful Washington, D.C. home at 5228 Nebraska Avenue, the Philby residence became famous for its glamorous, liquor-flowing parties where top-level CIA and FBI agents (and their wives) were entertained and, while under the influence, let drop occasional tidbits of agency news for Philby and Moscow.¹⁹⁶ Among those that befriended Philby was CIA Counterintelligence Chief, James Jesus Angleton.¹⁹⁷

In August 1950, when the British Foreign Office dumped Burgess on the United States, Guy moved in with Kim, Aileen and their young family. Although Burgess's disgusting behavior and anti-Americanism became legendary in CIA and FBI quarters, his well-honed image as a homosexual drunken lout prevented his identification as a Soviet agent. He simply did not fit the profile of a Russian spy.

At one of the Philby parties in January 1951, the drunken Burgess came in uninvited and drew an obscene caricature of the wife of the guest of honor, Bill Harvey, the FBI's resident counterintelligence expert. A scuffle ensued and Libby Harvey left the affair followed by her irate husband. Harvey never forgot the incident, but interestingly, his nemesis became Philby not Burgess.¹⁹⁸ The next morning, a stay-over-guest, Professor Wilfred Basil Mann, a British-born nuclear scientist later identified as a Soviet agent, said he saw Philby and Burgess in bed together with a bottle of champagne, but conveniently, he did not mention the incident to Angleton at the CIA until one year later when Burgess was safely in Moscow.¹⁹⁹

In the meantime, the treachery continued.

As early as 1946, Philby had learned that British Intelligence Services were interested in initiating covert operations against Stalin in Eastern Europe as part of its Cold War strategy. This meant that Philby (and the Soviets) were in on the ground floor of the SIS-CIA jointly-conceived invasion of Albania. This series of tragic misadventures led by Albanian guerrilla-forces between 1949 and 1953, led to the death, gaoling, torture and forced labor of several thousand Albanians.²⁰⁰

In September of 1949, just prior to his departure to America, Philby had been briefed by MI6 on the general details of the Albanian mission which he passed on to his Soviet contacts before leaving London. The Soviets in turn alerted the Sigurimi, the Albanian secret police and its Soviet advisors, that the British and Americans were preparing to send native, anti-Communist insurgents into the country.²⁰¹

From 1949 to 1951, Philby, as “joint commander” and liaison for the American Office of Policy Coordination (OPC), the anti-Soviet subversive operations arm of the National Security Council (NSC) that spearheaded the top-secret covert Albanian mission, provided the Soviets and the Sigurimi with names, types of weapons carried, dates and landing locations of the small bands of Albanian operatives. Wherever and whenever the insurgents entered Albania—by sea, overland or by parachute—the secret policy and security forces were always waiting for them. Many of the volunteers, including the legendary Zenel Kadrijal, Captain of the Royal Guard of the exiled Albanian King Zog, were shot on the spot, or tried and then sentenced “to suffer death by the cord,” or imprisoned from seven years to life.²⁰² Their relatives and friends were picked up for interrogation. Some were shot outright, others left to rot in jail or sent to Siberia where many of them, including children, died of malnutrition. The Americans smelled a rat—a rat named Philby.

In June 1951, two months after Burgess and Maclean’s mysterious “disappearance,” Philby was also recalled to London. Despite demands from CIA chief Walter Bedell Smith that Philby be removed from intelligence service, and despite all the years of accumulated evidence that Philby was a Soviet mole, he was permitted to take a semi-retirement until 1953 when he was reassigned to another intelligence posting. Ironically, many of his MI6 colleagues believed that Philby was a victim of American “McCarthyism” and had been unjustly demoted.

Although the British and Americans were fully aware that their Albania mission had been compromised from the very beginning, the covert operations continued until 1953. The results were predicable enough. The Albanians never trusted the West again. British and American Intelligence were set at each other’s throats. And Philby continued his espionage activities for the Soviets including advising them on the day-to-day status of VENONA. It was all in the day’s work.

In later years, Philby would disclaim the notion that he was ever a “double agent.” “All my life I’ve worked for only one intelligence service—the Soviet service,” he told his Russian wife Rufina.²⁰³

Maclean—The Model English Diplomat

The reader’s last contact with Maclean, was when he had returned to London from Paris at the start of the Second World War. He arrived in the company of a new wife and was patiently awaiting a new posting that reflected his high-station in life. His patience paid off. Despite his increased drinking and known homosexual liaisons, his connections to the Old Boys Club saw him through.²⁰⁴

In 1944, Maclean preceded Philby and Burgess to the United States as a First Secretary to Lord Halifax, at the British Embassy. In 1946, Lord Inverchapel, one of Burgess’s older homosexual protégés with decidedly

pro-Soviet views, had replaced Ambassador Halifax. The Soviets could not believe their good fortune! Maclean's new post would give him (and Stalin) access to all vital military, scientific, political and diplomatic secrets of the United States as well as those of the Allied Powers in the critical post-war era. Maclean did not disappoint.

As World War II was drawing to a close and the Cold War was heating up, Maclean provided the Soviets with all U.S. military plans in Europe including the fact that American troops would stop east of the Elbe River giving the Soviets first access to Berlin. He sent the Soviets all cable communications between Winston Churchill and Roosevelt and later Truman and Churchill. He notified the Soviets that VENONA had broken their wartime code and he reported every message that had been deciphered. Thanks to Maclean, Stalin knew in advance what the Allied positions at Yalta and Potsdam Conferences would be and how hard he could push for post-war territorial and political concessions from the Allies including the forced repatriation of thousands of Russian citizens and soldiers who had sought refuge in the West. Stalin was confidently able to bluff his way to victory in post-war Europe because he knew, thanks to Maclean, that U.S. as yet had no atomic bombs in its military arsenal.

In 1947, Maclean was appointed the British representative to the Combined Policy Committee on Atomic Development with full access to U.S. Armed Services and Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) classified information "without escort," a privilege that even FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover was denied. Later on, Maclean gave the Soviets data on the U.S. purchase of uranium from Canada and the Belgian Congo. This information enabled the Soviets to approximate the number of atomic bombs the United States was producing.²⁰⁵

As late as 1948, when Maclean was preparing to return to London, he continued to feed the Soviets top U.S. and Allied secret documents that included plans for the formation of the North American Treaty Organization (NATO), a 12-nation mutual defense pact in Europe created in April 1949.²⁰⁶

When Maclean rejoined the Foreign Office in London, he was assigned to head the American Department where he continued to monitor NATO activities for the Soviets. In 1950, he helped formulate Anglo-American policy for the Korean War. It was Maclean who told Stalin that the United States had made the decision not to use atomic weapons except in the most extreme circumstances, information that proved critical in China's decision to intervene in the war.²⁰⁷

As for the gap in Soviet intelligence left by Maclean's departure to England, it was soon filled, as described earlier, by Philby, and later by Burgess.

Thus it was that in the spring of 1951, when FBI and CIA officials informed British Intelligence that Maclean was a Soviet mole, he and Burgess were able to make their escape to Moscow with the acquiescence

of the SIS who were told not to interfere with their flight by Whitehall under direct orders from the Royal Family, who did not want a scandal and public trial.

In the meantime, Philby, who had also come under immediate suspicion as a result of his long association with Burgess and Maclean, was able to hold out for another 11 years. Finally, on January 23, 1963, while on SIS assignment in Beirut, he too was permitted to escape to Moscow aboard a Polish ship destined for Odessa on the Black Sea.²⁰⁸

Blunt managed to hold out the longest. After Philby's defection Yuri Modin, Blunt's controller, offered him a one-way ticket to "a comfortable life" in the Soviet Worker's Paradise. Blunt cut the conversation short by asking — "No doubt you can also guarantee total access to the Chateau de Versailles, whenever I need to go there for my work?"²⁰⁹ Working for the Soviet Union was one thing — living there was another. Modin said he was left "speechless."²¹⁰

The SIS finally got around to picking Blunt up for interrogation in the spring of 1964. Blunt invoked the Official Secrets Act.²¹¹ The British government offered him immunity from prosecution on two conditions. First, that he had terminated his services for the Soviets after the Second World War ended. Blunt lied and said he had. Second, that he would agree to provide details of his long service for the Soviets. This he never did. Nor did he ever express any regret for betraying his country.²¹² It was not until he received full immunity that he "confessed." Afterwards, he underwent six years of tedious and useless debriefings. Blunt knew enough of the Royal family's darkest secrets to keep him safe from harm. He was permitted to keep his title and position as Curator to the Queen's art collection and the directorship of the Courtauld Institute until his retirement in 1972.

The official cover-up of the Blunt disaster by Sir Roger Hollis head of MI5 with at least the tacit, if not official approval of Whitehall and the Royals, included keeping many Cabinet-level officials in the dark as to the extent of Blunt's treachery and the damage he had done to national security.²¹³ Before he left office in 1965, Hollis ordered that the hundreds of hours of recordings of Blunt's testimony be destroyed leaving only summary reports behind.²¹⁴ Britain's strict libel laws helped for a time to keep the press off Blunt's doorstep.

Yuri Modin later expressed the opinion that Queen Elizabeth wanted the whole scandal squelched because of Blunt's former close relationship with her father, George VI. Modin stated that she gave Blunt a de facto secret pardon.²¹⁵

The public was kept in the dark about the entire affair until November 15, 1979, when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took the floor of Parliament and confirmed circulating press reports that Blunt was the Fourth Man in the Cambridge ring. A finger-pointing debate took place on No-

vember 21, 1979. Only then was Blunt's knighthood revoked. Blunt died of a heart attack at his country home on March 26, 1983. He was 75 and a millionaire.

His closest friend, Burgess had a more difficult time of it in Moscow.

One night as Burgess prowled around the city's streets in his English tweeds looking for a male prostitute, he lost "half his teeth to some Soviet stilyagi who wanted to show this Angliski golden boy what real men did to zvolochi like that."²¹⁶ In the end, the Soviets provided Burgess with a live-in lover, but this did not appear to ease his homesickness. He died of liver disease on August 19, 1963. His younger brother, Nigel, flew to Moscow to attend the funeral and returned with an urn of ashes that was buried at the family plot at St. John the Evangelist Church in Hampshire, England.²¹⁷

On March 6, 1983, Donald Maclean died of a heart attack in his Moscow apartment. He was 69. Maclean, the most ideologically driven of the Cambridge spies, was homesick for England. Like Burgess, his body was cremated and his ashes returned to England for burial.

Philby, fared somewhat better in his adopted homeland. Like Burgess and Maclean, he was awarded a lifetime pension. The KGB assisted him in his writings on spycraft and gave him a minor role in intelligence affairs. In 1970, after a serious bout with alcoholism, depression and an attempted suicide, he met and later married his fourth wife, Rufina, who was by his bedside when he died on May 11, 1988. At his burial at Kuntsevo Cemetery, west of Moscow, that was traditionally reserved for generals, his casket was attended by a detachment of KGB guards although as Modin noted, contrary to reports in the West, Philby never obtained the rank of general in the KGB.²¹⁸

Victor Rothschild— The Elephant in the Living Room

It might seem impossible, although many writers on the subject have actually done so, to engage in any study of the Cambridge spies without at least a cursory examination of the role played by one of their most intimate and active patrons—Victor Rothschild of the famous Rothschild banking dynasty.

Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, the Fourth Baronet and Third Baron was born on October 31, 1910. He was one of four children, the only son of Charles and Rozsika Rothschild of the London Rothschilds. Charles, had inherited the family fortune but not the family title. This went to his eccentric, unmarried elder brother Lionel Walter. Both brothers preferred science to banking—a trait that Victor and his older sister, Miriam picked up.

Victor, who was not particularly close to his parents, was just approaching his 14th birthday when his father committed suicide on October 12,

1923 after a six-year bout with the then incurable sleeping sickness.²¹⁹ As he grew into manhood, Victor adopted the non-observant secular Jewish sentiments and pro-Zionist sentiments of the Rothschild clan that was committed to the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and other sundry revolutionary pet projects.²²⁰

Rothschild came to Trinity College, Cambridge, from Harrow. He was later elected a Fellow of Trinity. Science, specifically zoology, was his game and he was as good at it as he was at cricket.

While at Cambridge, his occasional tutor in French was none other than the young, debonair Anthony Blunt.²²¹ Like Blunt, Victor was a chosen Apostle even though the Society traditionally passed up young men of science no matter how talented. This was also the year that some spectators suggest Rothschild became a member of the British Communist Party, a secret he supposedly kept from his family, although one wonders why he bothered.²²² Considering he hired Comintern agent Rudolf “Rolf” Katz to ghost write for Burgess, there is no doubt that Rothschild was closely connected to Communist networks on the Continent and within the Zionist Movement.²²³ For the record, in 1940, Katz was “ordered out of England due to homosexual contacts with British Naval personnel,” Costello reported.²²⁴

He was also reported to have been working closely with the Haganah, the Zionist underground resistance force and secret intelligence network — the precursor of the Central Institute for Intelligence and Special Duties (Mossad Letafkidim Meouychadim) commonly known as the Mossad, to which Rothschild is said to have been later attached.²²⁵

Rothschild’s intelligence triumvirate was completed when he secured a post in the Commercial Espionage Unit of Section B of MI5 in 1940, at the start of the Second World War. Victor had aided Burgess in getting his job at MI6, and later, Burgess through his friendship with Deputy Director Guy Liddell helped get Rothschild a posting in MI5. Victor was privy to the progress of the Enigma project at Bletchley Park thanks to his older sister, Miriam who worked there. His second wife, Teresa “Tess” Georgina Mayor, also worked for British intelligence.

Over the years, Victor Rothschild became a regular visitor to every British intelligence office and wined and dined every MI5 and MI6 Director and Deputy Director including Guy Liddell at his family mansion at Tring Park, along with an assortment of past and current prime ministers and members of Whitehall, Parliament, the Royal family and, of course, the Cambridge spies. After the war, in 1948, the Rothschild mansion at Whad-desdon Hall in Hertfordshire was used by British military intelligence to analyze more than 400 tons of documents that had arrived from the Allied Documents Center in Berlin.

With unlimited financial resources and unlimited social, scientific and political connections there were few State secrets to which Rothschild was not privy nor any door leading to the corridors of power in England that was closed to him.

As noted earlier, Rothschild kept his dear friend and fellow Apostle Burgess on retainer and used him and Blunt as errand boys on the Continent. Victor had introduced Burgess to Robert Vansittart, an Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office who acted as MI6's watchdog.²²⁶ He also arranged Guy's sojourns into "Conservative" political circles, especially those with Nazi connections. It was Rothschild who had recommended Blunt for a position in MI5 and Kim Philby for a post with Section D in MI6. When Kim Philby was in Paris he stayed at the Rothschild's Avenue Marigny house.²²⁷ When Philby drew up his original list of possible Comintern agents, not surprisingly, Victor's name was on it.²²⁸

The Rothschild house at 5 Bentinck Street, which was home to Burgess and Blunt, was a blackmailer's paradise.²²⁹ Every revolutionary worthy of the name passed through its doors at one time or another.²³⁰ The famous Cambridge author and Catholic convert, Malcolm Muggeridge (1903–1990), whose wife Kitty was related to the Mayors, once visited Rothschild's basement flat and said the company of "displaced intellectuals," reeked of "decay and dissolution."²³¹ "Muggers" was particularly offended by Guy Burgess whom he considered to be the equivalent of "a moral leper."²³²

After the war, Muggeridge, who had served in the Army Intelligence Corps, was in Paris and attended a party given by Victor at his mansion on the Avenue Marigny. He reported that he engaged his host and another guest, Kim Philby, in a debate on the merits of Churchill's decision to withhold from Stalin vital Enigma data (most of which Stalin already had access to). Muggeridge, who was one of the few British writers to report on Stalin's purges and induced famines, said that the Russian dictator could not be trusted. Victor and Kim, who were quite liquored up, argued that the Soviets should have open access to all German decoded messages.²³³

Between the time that Burgess and Maclean defected to Moscow in 1951 until Philby's escape to Moscow and Blunt's exposure as a Cambridge spy, Rothschild was interrogated no less than 11 times by British intelligence including the Serious Crimes Squad of Scotland Yard. As with Blunt, these "chats" produced nothing.

According to former MI6 agent James Rusbridger, Peter Wright and another MI5 source, Rothschild was fed information in 1962, which ended up "in the wrong place" — namely with the KGB inside the Soviet Embassy in London. But like much of the evidence against Rothschild it was considered circumstantial. In the end, Victor Rothschild walked away from the scandal, but for the rest of his life he remained under a cloud of suspicion that he was the "Fifth Man" of the Cambridge spy ring.²³⁴

Britain's Espionage Woes Continue

Between 1951 when Burgess and Maclean ensconced to Moscow and 1979 when Blunt was publicly exposed as a Soviet spy, Britain was hit with a succession of espionage scandals that suggested Whitehall and Britain's intelligence service remained "criminally negligent." Virtually all of these cases were related to national defense.

First came the Portland Spy Case that featured Konon Trofimovich Molody, alias Gordon Lonsdale, a Soviet illegal resident operating in London and his spy crew; Harry K. Houghton, a naval clerk and known security risk who was posted in 1952 to Britain's top secret naval nuclear submarine project at the Portland Harbor base; and his paramour (and later wife) Ethel Gee who had a high-security clearance at the base. A Polish defector to the CIA, Michael Golenewski identified Houghton as a spy. This led to the apprehension, trial and conviction of Lonsdale, Gee and Houghton as well as that of Helen and Peter Kroger alias Morris and Lona Cohen, a KGB communications team who had also spied in the United States.²³⁵

The next Soviet spy to make his public debut was George Blake. Blake, who identified himself as a "cosmopolitan" Dutch Jew, was a career MI6 officer whose father had fought for the British during the First World War. Blake attended officer's training at the Royal Navy Reserve where his exceptional linguistics skills attracted the attention of the SIS, although as Rebecca West pointed out, there was sufficient evidence of his Communist connections to militate against his appointment to MI6.²³⁶

Initially, Blake was assigned to spy against the Russians in East Germany. He was then brought back to London to learn Russian at Cambridge. His next posting was head of the MI6 office in South Korea at which time Blake decided to "change sides" and work for the great humanitarian dictator, Stalin. The year was 1951. Blake said he thought it "better for humanity if the Communist system prevailed."²³⁷ It was at this point that the media myth that he had been 'brainwashed' into becoming a Soviet spy took form.

Blake's MI6 credentials gave him a ground floor seating at the Anglo-American Berlin Tunnel negotiations—a daring project designed to secure high-level Soviet and East German military and KGB communications. This meant that the Soviets were on to the elaborate and expensive scheme of Operation Gold (Berlin) and Operation Silver (Vienna) at the earliest planning stages. Blake's greatest contribution to the Communist cause, however, was the inside information he provided on MI6 agents and world-wide operations that led to the death of 600 British and American agents and their contacts and informers.²³⁸

Clues from the collapse of the Lonsdale cell eventually led to Blake's capture and conviction and a sentencing on May 3, 1961 of 42 years—the longest prison sentence ever handed down by a British court. His incar-

ceration was cut short when in 1966 a group of “peace activists” helped him escape from the Wormwood Scrubs prison to Moscow where he eventually joined Lonsdale who had been traded by the Brits for one of their own businessmen-spies. Although he appeared to be satisfied with the treatment accorded him by the Soviets in Moscow, Blake was never given a posting in the KGB. Except for the fact that Ethel Gee was desperate for a man and latched on to the compromised middle-aged Houghton who had kept a Polish mistress while stationed at the British Embassy in Warsaw early in his naval career, sex did not appear to play a major role in either the Lonsdale or Blake spy episodes. This state of affairs, however, rapidly changed with the Vassall and Profumo sexpionage cases that quickly followed these revelations.

John Vassall—The “Miss Mary” of the Admiralty

William John Christopher Vassall, born on September 20, 1924 in London, came from solid Anglican stock. His father was an Anglican cleric and his parents had upper-class roots, but without the money that went with it. This may account for young Vassall’s personal vanity and snobbishness and his insatiable instinct for social climbing and ingratiating himself into the circles of the rich, the famous and the influential. He was an ambitious, effeminate “camp” young man with plenty of charm and a multitude of interests, talents and social graces.

Nevertheless, without title or wealth, he was forced to begin his professional career at the low end of the totem pole. His first civil servant job was a Grade II clerk and photographer for the Royal Air Force. Later he went Navy and worked for a time with the War Registry, the Admiralty’s chief communications center.²³⁹

In his private life, he was a much-sought-after sex partner by London’s active upper-class homosexual coterie. On occasion he traveled abroad in the company of wealthy homosexuals and was passed around from one host to another much like Burgess had passed Jack Hewit around to his influential associates.²⁴⁰ Vassall believed his “bedroom eyes” and pert girlish looks attracted men to him.²⁴¹

In 1954, much to the surprise of his friends, Vassall announced that he had taken a position as clerk in the Naval Attaché’s office in Moscow—a job considered hardship duty in a country where sodomy was a prosecutable crime. In fact, the Moscow appointment brought Vassall an entirely new source of revenue along with some great sex.

Within days of his arrival in Moscow, the KGB was alerted to Vassall’s spy potential. The informer was most likely Sigmund Mikhailsky, a Pole and KGB agent, who worked under-cover, literally and figuratively, at the British embassy as a jack-of-all trades, general “fix-it” man, and supplier of heterosexual and homosexual favors. The enterprising Sigmund was reported to have been trained at the Soviet sexpionage center at Verkhonoye.²⁴²

The British knew of course that Mikhailsky was a plant—virtually all Soviet-supplied employees at foreign embassies were—and had warned its staff against having any personal dealings with him. Vassall paid no heed and quickly took Mikhailsky on as a lover. Despite the fact that a Miss Wynne had filed a report with embassy officials stating that Mikhailsky had confided to her that Vassall was one of his four assigned targets, the affair was permitted to continue uninterrupted. There was also evidence that Vassall was engaged in sex with another diplomat at another embassy in Moscow.²⁴³

The Soviets waited until the winter of 1955 before they allegedly sprung their trap. General Oleg Gribanov, then chief of the Second Directorate of the KGB was put in charge of the “entrapment” of Vassall. This fact alone indicated the importance that Soviet intelligence attached to Vassall.

The KGB captured the intoxicated Vassall on film in flagrante delicto with several men at a party hosted by Mikhailsky at the Hotel Berlin.²⁴⁴ At his trial, Vassall insisted that the Soviets threatened to withdraw his diplomatic immunity and throw him in jail for sodomy if he did not cooperate with them. Vassall’s story, however, did not jibe with his past record that clearly demonstrated he betrayed his country willingly and with great skill and enthusiasm. The alleged blackmail photos that Vassall produced at his trial were said to have looked too staged. Vassall’s head was always in view. The more likely scenario was that the Soviets won Vassall over by appealing to his vanity, feeding his resentments and providing him with plenty of cold, hard cash. The KGB gave Vassall the Code Name MISS MARY.

Blackmailed or not, Vassall was soon squirreling away top-secret documents from the Naval Attaché’s office in his brief case to be photographed by the Soviets and then returned to the files the following morning. No one at the embassy appeared to notice that Vassall’s life-style had suddenly become luxurious. And so, his daily espionage activities at the British Embassy in Moscow continued until July 1956, when he returned to London and his new posting to the Admiralty’s Naval Intelligence Division.

In 1958, Vassall was appointed assistant private secretary to Mr. Thomas G. D. Galbraith, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty and a member of Parliament for the Hillhead Division of Glasgow.²⁴⁵ The flow of classified information to the Soviets continued including research reports from the Admiralty’s Underwater Weapons Research Establishment at Portland.²⁴⁶

In October 1959, Vassall received a substantial promotion to the Fleet Section of Military Branch II. The Soviets had struck gold! Vassall now had access to highly classified British Navy and NATO intelligence that included information on the Admiralty’s world-wide fleet including its operations and naval communications systems, and the latest breakthroughs in anti-submarine devices and radar technology.²⁴⁷ Vassall also provided the

Soviets with details on the latest development of the British Royal Navy's Invincible class aircraft carriers.

By now, Vassall had become so adept at his craft, that he was able to photograph the thousands of top-secret documents he brought home by himself, which cut down on the time necessary to transmit the classified materials to the KGB Center at 2 Dzerzhinsky Square in Moscow.

In the meantime, no one at the Admiralty questioned how Vassall could afford his expensive new flat on Dolphin Square that was exquisitely furnished with costly antiques. Nor how Vassall managed to afford custom-made suits, shoes and accessories on a clerk's modest salary.²⁴⁸

Unfortunately for Vassall, in 1961, British Intelligence was put on "Red Alert" by Soviet defector Major Anatoli Golitsion, who reported that there was a mole in the Admiralty Office in London.²⁴⁹ Eighteen months later, in September 1962, Vassall was arrested by Special Branch officers on espionage charges after he was apprehended leaving his office with an attaché case filled with classified documents. When his apartment was searched, intelligence officers found 176 top-secret documents hidden in a secret drawer in his desk along with sophisticated photography equipment. Unlike the Cambridge spies, Vassall made a full confession that included a statement that he was motivated to spy for the Russians because he felt that his talents were under-appreciated by his superiors.

At his trial, Vassall played his "blackmail" card and, by coincidence, he had the photographs mentioned above to prove it. He then threw himself on the mercy of the court, but the presiding judge was more impressed by his bulging bank account, which pointed to old-fashioned greed as the real motive behind Vassall's espionage career.

During the hearings, it was revealed that a backlog in Naval Intelligence had prevented the "positive vetting" of Vassall. One of the letters of recommendation found in his file from an elderly lady friend hinted that the young man did not appear interested in the opposite sex, but this illusion to Vassall's homosexual proclivities apparently went over the head of the vetters at Whitehall. At work, his deceptive milk-sop demeanor made him an object of amusement and gossip, but not suspicion.

Fleet Street made its own unique contribution to muddying the truth by portraying Vassall as an ineffectual "pansy," "a homosexual wimp" and a "perfect idiot," forgetting, of course, that for seven years this "perfect idiot," had in the words of Rebecca West, "neatly weaved his way every evening down Whitehall to his flat on Dolphin Square, with an envelope in his overcoat full of secret documents, spending fussy and capable evenings photographing them nicely for the Soviet government, and every morning neatly weaving his way up Whitehall to the Admiralty again, to spend five minutes fussily and capably replacing the documents in their files."²⁵⁰

Later investigation revealed that at the Military Branch where Vassall worked, the security cupboards were operated by common keys and highly

classified material was not separated or stored in more secure environments.²⁵¹ Vassall had his own suite key. The security guards stationed at office entrances rarely conducted random checks of the 9,000 employees that went through the Admiralty's doors every day.²⁵²

In the end, Vassall was found guilty of offenses against the Official Secrets Act and sentenced to 18 years in prison by the Lord Chief Justice, but he was paroled after serving only ten years. John Vassall died on November 18, 1996.

Inevitably, the question of blame came to the forefront. After the Burgess, Maclean and Philby spy spree, the public was convinced that Vassall had the protection of some influential official or officials at Whitehall. The opposition Labour Party who was having a political field day with the Vassall spy debacle suggested that Lord Peter Carrington, the First Lord of the Admiralty should resign.

The Kennedy Administration contributed its two-cents worth to the Vassall case by naively suggesting that Prime Minister Harold Macmillan fire all known homosexuals that were connected with government posts related to national security and defense. Macmillan, all too aware of the large numbers of high-ranking homosexuals at Whitehall, the Foreign Office and British Intelligence Services, fired back that he would not sink to McCarthy-like tactics.

Prime Minister Macmillan, however, did reluctantly appoint a formal Tribunal headed by Lord Radcliffe, Lord of Appeal, to conduct a thorough investigation of the circumstances in which Vassall's offences had been committed as well as other allegations that involved ministers, naval officers, and civil servants said to be connected with the case.²⁵³ Of particular interest were the 23 letters that were found among Vassall's belongings from Mr. Galbraith to Vassall that were written in 1957. For what reason would a Minister of the Crown be privately corresponding with his assistant secretary?²⁵⁴

However, the Tribunal's primary interest appeared to be tracking down two newspaper stories on the Vassall spy case that claimed 1) that Vassall had two sponsors in the Admiralty who had shielded him from important parts of the vetting process and 2) that Vassall sometimes wore women's clothes on West End trips.²⁵⁵ When Reg Foster of the *Daily Sketch* and Brendan Mulholland of the *Daily Mail* who filed the original stories refused to reveal their sources, Foster was sentenced to six months in jail and Mulholland received a three month sentence for contempt of court.

Soon it was back to business as usual at the Old Boys' Club.

Macmillan and his Conservative government managed to survive the Vassall scandal, only to be taken down by the Profumo Affair that was simmering in the wings. The well-publicized 1963 sex scandal did not involve homosexuality, at least directly. I have, however, included a brief synopsis of the affair because it will introduce the reader to Dr. Stephen Ward, who

like Peter Montgomery, mentioned earlier in connection with his lover Anthony Blunt, will figure prominently at the conclusion of this chapter on the Vatican connection to the Cambridge spies.

The Profumo Scandal—Pimps, Call Girls and Spies

For all its world-wide publicity, it was basically a gal meets guy affair with one major complication. The “guy” was the very married, very distinguished, Harrow-Oxford graduate and former MP, John “Jack” Profumo, the British Secretary of State for War. The “gal” was a young beautiful showgirl and part-time hooker named Christine Keeler, who came from the stables of the well-known socialite-osteopath-pimp, Dr. Stephen Ward. And the “complication” was Captain Yevgeny “Eugene” Ivanov, an officer in the GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) posing as a naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in London. Keeler was also sexually servicing Ivanov. The whole affair probably would have been swept under the rug, like so many of the other tawdry affairs of prominent Establishment figures with girls many years their junior, had not Profumo made the unforgivable mistake of—no, not committing adultery and possibly imperiling national security—but, of denying the affair in a speech before the House of Commons.

Profumo was forced to retire in disgrace, but later managed to salvage some self-respect by conducting charity work in the East End for which the Queen awarded him one of the nation’s highest honors, the Commander of the British Empire. Keeler got a nine-month prison sentence for an unrelated perjury charge, loads of publicity, and numerous lucrative scandal-sheet contracts for revealing her “story.” Ivanov was called back to Moscow, after having successfully brought down the Macmillan Government, and was never heard from again.

Stephen Ward, who was responsible for introducing Profumo to Keeler, fared the worst. He allegedly took his own life under suspicious circumstances on July 30, 1963, the last day of his trial for pimping. The British Establishment could sleep much better at night now that Ward, the keeper of their dark secrets, was dead.

By the time titillation of the Profumo case wore off and the Vassall Affair became a distant memory, Philby had made it safely home to Moscow while Blunt was still freely roaming the halls of the Courtauld Institute.

The Cambridge Spies— A Final Assessment

It is impossible to discern which of the Cambridge spies was the most important to the Soviets or did the most damage to the national interests of Great Britain and the United States and their allies. Each, in their own way, contributed to the wholesale destruction of the West’s intelligence services that hemorrhaged for more than 30 years. There is no question today that for Stalin, virtually every intelligence secret Britain and the United States had was an open book.²⁵⁶

The record is clear. The Soviets knew every major intelligence operation run against them from 1945–1963. They knew every wartime movement the Germans made (in advance) thanks to their penetration of Bletchley Park where the British code breakers broke the German Enigma machine. They knew the exact date of D-Day—a secret that Churchill tried to keep from Stalin. They had access to every electronically transmitted verbatim communication between Roosevelt and Churchill, and later Truman and Churchill. Soviet scientists had sufficient scientific data to build an atomic-bomb. Stalin had previewed diplomatic agendas for all the Big Four Conferences on post-war Europe, and on and on, thanks to the Cambridge spies.

The Cambridge spies not only sent thousands of their own countrymen to their deaths, but American and other Allied forces as well. Yet none went to the gallows for their treachery. Nor did a one spend a single day in jail. It is a matter of public record that Whitehall did its part to make the life of Burgess and Maclean in Moscow as financially carefree as possible by granting the traitors “emigrant status” which enabled them to draw sterling from their private accounts with the Bank of England through the Russian State Bank.

Indeed all the evidence points to the fact that Burgess, Maclean and Philby were permitted to escape behind the Iron Curtain in order to avoid a public scandal. If Whitehall and Buckingham Palace wanted them caught—they would have been caught. British security laxity was criminal, but whose fault was that?

The famous spy novelist John le Carré, who like Rebecca West and John Costello, share a realistic view of traitors, once called MI5 and MI6 “sanctuaries for male misfits.” In intelligence work as in all British political life, top positions and rapid advancement was based foremost on class. There were many highly qualified MI5 and MI6 employees who were untainted by corruption, but high posts and rapid promotions were the exclusive prerogative of Britain’s ruling class—political leaders, high government officials and influential members of Parliament. That some were confirmed pederasts and/or Communists mattered not.²⁵⁷ It was a system that guaranteed British intelligence would self-destruct and it did with the Cambridge spies. The next step was to attempt an Establishment cover-up to protect the Old Boys’ Club and hide from the British public the extent of the damage done to the nation by the Cambridge spies. The age-old instinct for survival kicked in. When in doubt or difficulty, sit tight and say nothing and hope the disaster will blow over; was the “Law of the Club.”²⁵⁸ The Soviets depended upon it and they were not disappointed.

Lessons for the Catholic Church

In addition to offering a concrete example of the development and colonization of the emerging Homintern in the West during the first half of the

20th century, the betrayal of Britain and the British people by the Cambridge spies offers other insights that are applicable to the current situation in which the Roman Catholic Church finds itself besieged by the clerical Homintern.

As the late John Costello wrote, "If there is one lesson to be drawn from the career of Anthony Blunt and his Cambridge co-conspirators, it is that the ethics of conspiracy and the motivations for betrayal, are not merely ideological, but timeless and never-ending."²⁵⁹

Was the official cover-up by the British Establishment of the horrendous deeds of the Cambridge spies so very different from the American bishops' cover-up of the criminal deeds of its pederast and homosexual clergy and religious? Is not the Catholic clerical Homintern as capable of inflicting as great a harm on the Church and the faithful as that inflicted on the people and government of Britain by the Cambridge spies under the direction of the Communist Comintern?

Although the issue of the Communist infiltration of the Vatican and American Church as a factor in the rise of the Homintern in the Church is taken up in Chapter 18, "Twentieth Century Harbingers," some general observations based on the Cambridge experience are worth noting here.²⁶⁰

First, no effective action can be taken against the Homintern Network within the Roman Catholic Church unless that network is acknowledged and well understood. "Subversion and treason from within" combined with "attack from without" is as near perfect a prescription for disaster for the Church as it was for Britain during the era of the Cambridge spies.

The fact that the Catholic seminary, priesthood and religious orders are relatively "closed" societies is no guarantee they can't be effectively penetrated and colonized by hostile forces. After all, Japan was a relatively "closed" society during the 1930s and 1940s, and yet it was effectively penetrated by one of Stalin's greatest spy-masters, the Russian-born Richard Sorge. His Japanese espionage ring penetrated the highest levels of the Japanese intelligence that was thought to be impenetrable by foreign agents.²⁶¹

Careful vetting is as essential to the Catholic priesthood and religious life as it is to national intelligence services, even more so, since the stakes for the former are eternal. The current sex abuse scandal in the Catholic priesthood and religious orders in the United States and abroad is ample demonstration of this.

As in the secular order, prevention is the best cure for moral disorder. Once the moral cancer of homosexuality metastasizes a seminary or house of religious, half-measures are generally inadequate to bring the disease under control and the whole institution must be shut down.

However, as in the specific incidence of Cambridge traitor Anthony Blunt, competent vetting can be undone by corruption of those who exercise ultimate power and authority. The American bishops have their ver-

sion of the British Old Boys' Club—the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops—and as it is currently constituted, it has been thoroughly compromised and corrupted by the Homintern.²⁶² The homosexual network at the USCCB operates no differently from the homosexual network at Cambridge, London, and Whitehall that made the Cambridge spy ring possible. The Old Boys' Club protects its own.

There is a similarity between a secular traitor's hatred of the Social Order and nation that nurtured him, and the homosexual priest's hatred of the Roman Catholic Church with its moral absolutes and restrictions and authority figures. Once the homosexual priest or religious is absorbed into the Homintern, his allegiance and subservience to it supersedes all other former loyalties. His devotion to his family and his faith is atrophied.

As Father Rueda has charged, this new allegiance is capable of functionally dissolving the normally stronger bonds of religious affiliation. Homosexual priests and religious not only foster dissension within the Church in matters of sexual morality, they also use the Church and its resources to spread the teachings and propaganda of the Homintern.²⁶³

Neither the State nor the Church can afford to ignore the presence of vice in its midst. Britain's upper-class winked at the violation of the moral law with regard to homosexuality and paid a heavy price for its folly. Likewise the Church cannot be indifferent to vice within its priestly ranks and expect to escape unscathed from the consequences of its actions.

The treacherous exploits of the Cambridge spies resulted in the massive hemorrhaging of intelligence to the Soviets and untold damage to Britain's national interests. The treacherous exploits of clerical pederasts and homosexuals in the Church has resulted in the massive hemorrhaging of fidelity in the Church and a feeling of betrayal in the hearts of every loyal Catholic layman and priest.

But even more damaging than the foul acts of a handful of moral miscreants in the priesthood and religious life, has been the cover-up by the American hierarchy of these betrayers of the Faith including those in their own ranks. Like the secular traitor, the homosexual-pederast bishop should be condemned as a moral pariah by his fellow bishops and scorned and ostracized by them. The Vatican should at the very least, remove the offending bishop from any position of authority, and where warranted, defrock and return him to the lay state.

Dame Rebecca West when commenting on the sentimentality generally associated with traitors like the Cambridge spies noted that "Everybody knew that they were Communists, but very few people really believed it," she said. For many, West continued, "Communism is like a dream, something you can recollect about...a feature of a vulgar district in the world of fancy...and that it seemed quite ridiculous to think of it as a real threat." "Now even the media as well as the papers, with the day to day reporting of the Maclean and Burgess affair realized that this international conspiracy

of Communism was as real as the railway accidents they were reporting and a lot more dangerous to the nation," she concluded.²⁶⁴

Likewise, today, virtually everyone in the Catholic Church today knows that there are active homosexual-pederasts in the priesthood, religious orders, national hierarchy and the Vatican, yet very few people actually believe it. Not until the secular media started to expose actual court cases involving clerical sex abuse by Catholic clerics did Catholics begin to realize the real threat to the Faith and the faithful posed by the clerical Homintern. All may not be lost, however, if to paraphrase the words of Dame West, Church leaders are willing to "trade in" their humiliations and wounded pride for "some much needed wisdom."²⁶⁵

The Cambridge Spies and the Vatican Connection

The Vatican connection to the Cambridge spies is best approached indirectly through the central character of Dr. Stephen Ward, to whom the reader has already been introduced in connection with the Profumo Scandal. For more than a decade, Ward played the sex-broker for a large number of wealthy and influential members of the British Establishment. He also provided high-class call girls for the British Intelligence Services some of whom were used in various honey-trap schemes or to fill the sexual needs of visiting dignitaries.²⁶⁶

Ward, as one might guess, was not your typical money-grubbing pimp. Rebecca West described him as a court jester who took vicarious delight in heterosexual matchmaking for his high-flying clients whose homes he inhabited—most notably Cliveden, the fabled English estate in Buckinghamshire of the Anglo-American Astors that was an exclusive gathering-place for London's wealthy, well-connected individuals—politicians, diplomats, policy analysts and peers. John Profumo's affair with Christine Keeler, a Ward creation, began at the Cliveden swimming-pool, and British Intelligence sometimes used the Astor residence to accommodate foreign hosts.²⁶⁷

A man of varied talents, Ward was a successful American-trained osteopath by profession, an outstanding bridge player and a professional portrait artist whose clients included members of the Royal family. He attracted a large number of upper class patients to his up-town Cavendish office including members of the Churchill family and other high-level government officials, peers, well-known vice-racketeers and international celebrities. Ward was also known to do abortions on the side.²⁶⁸ His fourth talent was pimping and the organization of exclusive sex parties that catered to the sophisticated sadomasochist and occult London crowd.²⁶⁹ Among Ward's close friends was Bill Astor, eldest of the four Astor boys, and one of Ward's wealthy and powerful patrons who had unconventional sexual tastes.

A lesser-known facet of Ward's quasi-secret world was his connections to London's upper class homosexual and lesbian networks that included prominent diplomats and clergy, Whitehall officials, and members of Oxbridge and London's literary and artistic circles.

One of Ward's most intimate relationships was with Bobbie Shaw, Bill Astor's stepbrother by his mother Nancy's first marriage. An active homosexual and alcoholic, the handsome and charming Bobbie was drummed out of the Blues, the Royal Horse Guards, for being drunk on duty and was later arrested and imprisoned for homosexual offenses. He died by his own hand.²⁷⁰

Among the prominent British homosexual diplomats and civil servants with whom Ward cavorted was Sir John Gilbert Laithwaite, the first United Kingdom Ambassador to Ireland and Deputy Under Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office for India.

Laithwaite was a prominent member of the elite Travelers' Club that catered to travelers of distinction and where London's upper-crust homosexuals shared drinks, ideas and gossip.²⁷¹ Sir Gilbert maintained his homosexual connections with numerous Foreign Office officials scattered around the world as senior diplomats. He, like Bobbie Shaw, was indebted to Ward for introducing him to young homosexual partners that were brought to Cliveden.

Ward was also on friendly terms with the dynamic Cambridge homosexual trio of Guy Burgess, Anthony Blunt and Peter Montgomery, Blunt's young lover and closest friend and confidant.

Peter Montgomery was born in 1909 to a distinguished Irish family with important connections to the Protestant Orange Order and a large estate at Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown in Northern Ireland.²⁷² Like many Irish upper-class gentlemen, he was a product of the English public school system that included Wellington College and Cambridge. A handsome, rather shy young man with girlish looks, the artistically-inclined Montgomery remained the submissive and adoring partner of Blunt throughout their short-lived romance and life-long friendship.

At the start of the Second World War, to the surprise of all his friends, Peter decided to follow the Montgomery family tradition and took up a career in the military with the Royal Intelligence Corps, 21st Army Group.²⁷³ In 1945 he was made aide-de-camp to Archibald Percival Wavell, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.²⁷⁴

After the war ended, Peter drifted back to his first loves, art and music, and to Irish politics.

A talented musician and accomplished conductor in his own right, he was appointed to the BBC's General Advisory Council (1952-1971) and became President of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland where he served from 1964-1974. In 1964 he was made High Sheriff of County Tyrone and later, Her Majesty's Vice-Lieutenant of County Tyrone.²⁷⁵

Although, in his later years, Peter Montgomery went on record as telling British Intelligence, who was investigating Blunt's Soviet connections, that he never had any secrets from Anthony, it remains unclear if he ever shared any classified information, knowingly or unknowingly, with Blunt while in the Army.

When in London, Peter stayed with Anthony at the Courtauld Institute and was introduced to Blunt's Royal connections at Buckingham and Westminster and to Blunt's young "gay" party guests.²⁷⁶

In turn, Blunt occasionally visited Peter at the family estate in Northern Ireland where the Cambridge spy was introduced to the Irish "country-house" homosexual circuit.²⁷⁷ It is possible that Peter and Anthony were provided with young Irish boys from local orphanages or welfare centers like the Kincora Working Boys' Hostel in East Belfast. In 1980, the Kincora Pederast Scandal broke into the news.²⁷⁸ The orphanage's "housefather" William McGrath, dubbed "The Beast of Kincora" was arrested, tried and convicted for rape and sodomy of minors under his care. One of the dark secrets that came to light during the trial was that McGrath, who had served as an MI5 operative and was active in Ulster paramilitary adventures, had been financed up until mid-1976 by none other than Sir Knox Cunningham, Blunt and Peter Montgomery's mutual friend and fellow homosexual from Cambridge.²⁷⁹

Hugh Montgomery and Battista Montini

What little is known about Hugh Montgomery, Peter's brother, has come to us largely from the Irish writer Robin Bryans, who, although himself from humble origins, eventually became part of the London homosexual clique that included all of the above mentioned characters. Taken as a whole, Bryans' observations, and recollections have proven to be quite accurate and he has kept a large correspondence to back up his memories.

According to Bryans, Hugh Montgomery, like his brother, Peter, was a member of Ward's homosexual clique. Hugh's one-time lover was Sir Gilbert Laithwaite who sponsored him for membership in the elite Traveler's Club.

During the mid-1930s, Hugh Montgomery, as a young and upcoming member of the British diplomatic corps, served as the Chargé d'Affaires under Sir Alec Randall, the British representative to the Vatican. It was at this time that Hugh met an equally ambitious and upward-bound Vatican diplomat by the name Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini. Later, Hugh converted to Catholicism, entered Beta College, and was ordained a Catholic priest. Harbinson said that Hugh told him that at one time he and Montini had been lovers.²⁸⁰

Was Hugh Montgomery telling the truth about his relationship with the future Pope Paul VI or was he exaggerating the degree of intimacy of their friendship? Did Hugh discuss his alleged affair with Montini with

his brother, Peter? If so, had Peter relayed the story to his lover Anthony Blunt, who, most assuredly would have passed the information on to his Soviet controller for possible blackmail use? In short, is there a connection between the Cambridge spy network and the Vatican? These are important as well as intriguing questions that will be fully explored in Section V that includes a detailed analysis of the charges of homosexuality that have been leveled against Pope Paul VI.²⁸¹

Notes

- 1 Claire Sterling, *Octopus: The Long Reach of the Sicilian Mafia* (New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1990), 314.
- 2 John Costello, *Mask of Treachery—The First Documented Dossier on Blunt, MI5, and Soviet Subversion* (London: William Collins Sons & Co. LTD, 1988), 8.
- 3 Rueda, 249–250.
- 4 Martin Dies, *The Trojan Horse in America* (New York: Arno Press, 1977; reprint, New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1940), 224. The endnote is a paraphrasing of Dies' classic commentary: "The enemies within a country constitute a peril as great as any foreign force—treason from within aided by invasion from without."
- 5 Radosh and Milton, Introduction.
- 6 Alexander Orlov, *Handbook of Intelligence and Guerrilla Warfare* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 1963), 25. Before WWII, Orlov was one of the chiefs of Soviet Intelligence. After his defection to the West, he lectured widely on Soviet tactics and strategy of intelligence and counterintelligence. In 1936, Orlov wrote a manual used by the newly created NKVD schools for undercover intelligence officers and for the Central Military School in Moscow. In 1963, he was commissioned by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor to reconstruct that manual.
- 7 *Ibid.*, 94.
- 8 *Ibid.*, 95.
- 9 *Ibid.*
- 10 Victor Ostrovsky and Claire Hoy, *By Way of Deception—The Making and Unmaking of a Mossad Officer* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990), 98.
- 11 *Ibid.*
- 12 H. Bradford Westerfield, ed., *Inside CIA's Private World—Declassified Articles from the Agency's Internal Journal 1955–1992* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 79–80.
- 13 *Ibid.*, 80.
- 14 *Ibid.*, 75.
- 15 *Ibid.*

- 16 Statement of Atomic-bomb spy Klaus Fuchs as recorded in William Stevenson, *Intrepid's Last Case* (New York: Villard Books, Random House, Inc., 1983), 169. See also Radosh and Milton, 30. Compartmentalization is the hallmark of a spy as well as a homosexual. Atomic bomb spy, Klaus Fuchs, stated he used his "Marxist philosophy to establish in my mind two separate compartments: one compartment in which I allowed myself to make friendships ...to help people and to be in all personal ways the kind of man I want to be ...I knew that the other compartment would step in if I approached the danger point. ...I had succeeded in the other compartment of establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society. Looking back, it seems better to call it a controlled schizophrenia." Similarly, Harry Gold (Golodnitsky) a graduate from Xavier University and a U.S. convicted industrial and atomic spy for the Soviet Union, testified that in order to deal with the tremendous tensions and inconveniences of living a life as a Communist agent he developed a dual personality. He said that when he went on a spy mission, he totally forgot his normal life, his home, family, work and friends, and just became a single-minded automaton. When he returned home, he swung into reverse gear and he would bury all that he had done that night or on that particular mission.
- 17 Westerfield, 75.
- 18 *Ibid.*, 80.
- 19 *Ibid.*, 75.
- 20 Zvi Y. Gitelman, *Jewish Nationality and Soviet Politics—the Jewish Section of the CPSU, 1917–1930*, (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Press, 1972), 117. The author's research was carried out under the auspices of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs, Columbia University. See also Louis Rapoport, *Stalin's War Against the Jews* (New York: Maxwell Macmillan International, 1990).
- 21 *Ibid.*
- 22 *Ibid.*
- 23 *Ibid.*
- 24 *Ibid.*, 118.
- 25 Radosh and Milton, 23–25.
- 26 *Ibid.*, 338–339.
- 27 Rueda, 127.
- 28 William R. Corson and Robert T. Crowley, *The New KGB—Engine of Soviet Power* (New York: William Morrow and Co., 1985), 14.
- 29 Bray, 19.
- 30 See Andrew Boyle, *The Fourth Man*, (New York: Dial Press/James Wade, 1979), 221.
- 31 John Barron, *KGB The Secret Work of Soviet Agents* (New York: Reader's Digest Press, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1974), 207. See Chapter X, "Treasures from the Vault" for an extraordinary tale of espionage.
- 32 Gerard J. M. van den Aardweg, Ph.D., *The Battle for Normality—A Guide for (Self-) Therapy for Homosexuality*, (San Francisco: Ignatius Press, 1997), 68–69.
- 33 *Ibid.*, 69.
- 34 Deacon, *The French Secret Service*, 17.

- 35 Ibid., 17–20.
- 36 David Lewis, *Sexpionage — The Exploitation of Sex by Soviet Intelligence* (New York, London: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1976), 25.
- 37 Chapman Pincher, *Inside Story* (New York: Stein and Day, 1979), 28.
- 38 For an excellent analysis of Stalin's massive purges see Robert Conquest, *The Great Terror — A Reassessment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990).
- 39 Phillip Knightley, Bruce Page, David Leitch, *The Philby Conspiracy* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1968), 14.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 Ibid.
- 42 For a credulous new analysis of the origins of World War II see Ernst Topitsch, *Stalin's War* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1985).
- 43 Orlov, 15.
- 44 Ibid., 17.
- 45 Ibid., 15.
- 46 Ibid.
- 47 Costello, 216.
- 48 Reference to lax British intelligence vetting policies of known homosexuals in sensitive government and intelligence positions taken from Andrew Hodges, "The Military Use of Alan Turing" available from <http://www.turing.org.uk/publications/mathswar3.html>.
- 49 West, 172.
- 50 Ibid.
- 51 Ibid., 103.
- 52 Ibid., 142.
- 53 Ibid., 173.
- 54 Lewis, 44–45.
- 55 Ibid., 36.
- 56 Ibid.
- 57 Ibid., 56.
- 58 Ibid.
- 59 Jamie Glazov, "A Homosexual and Naïve Canadian Ambassador to Moscow: A Serious No-No in the Cold War," *FrontPageMagazine.com.*, July 25, 2001 at <http://www.frontpagemag.com/Articles/Printable.asp?ID=993>.
- 60 Ibid.
- 61 Ibid.
- 62 West, 216.
- 63 Lewis, 4–5.
- 64 See John Earl Haynes and Harvey Klehr, *VENONA: Decoding Soviet Espionage in America* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press; 1999). For further insights into the Soviet infiltration of the OSS see <http://members.iglou.com/jtmajor/Venona1.htm>. For information on the role of the Sicilian Mafia in the OSS see Sterling's Octopus.
- 65 The OSS trained many of the early leaders and personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency including four future Directors of Central Intelligence: Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, William Colby, and William Casey. James Jesus

Angleton, CIA Counter-intelligence Chief, began his espionage career in the OSS working with his father in Italy. Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks in *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1974) described the CIA's Old Boys' Club thusly: "Its holy men are the clandestine professionals in the Central Intelligence Agency. Its patrons and protectors are the highest officials of the federal government. Its membership, extending far beyond government circles, reaches into the power centers of industry, commerce, finance and labor. Its friends are many in the areas of importance—the academic world and the communications media. The cult of intelligence is a secret fraternity of the American political aristocracy." How closely the CIA is tied to the liberal Eastern Establishment, (that works closely with the "conservative" Right-wing groups) is demonstrated in the minutes of a private meeting of former and active CIA members at the Harold Pratt House, home of the quasi-secret Council on Foreign Relations, that took place on January 8, 1968. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss the role of the CIA in "covert-action" abroad. It is interesting that the meeting did not take place at the CIA's official headquarters in Langley, Virginia. The nature of this elite meeting composed almost exclusively of WASPish (white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant) Establishment figures reflected the prototype of the CIA's leadership since its creation in 1947. The confidential minutes of the 1968 meetings were discovered in 1971 when a group of radical students ransacked Harvard University's Center for International Affairs and found the document among the papers of Center associate William Harris.

- 66 Corson and Crowley, 193. See also Christopher Andrew and Vasili Mitrokhin, *The Sword and the Shield—The Mitrokhin Archive and the Secret History of the KGB* (New York: Basic Books, 1999), 57.
- 67 It is true that the GRU had several other independent-operating spy rings in place in Britain. However, all of them, including the Oxford spy ring lacked the equivalent of the clandestine powerhouse—the Apostles—that made the Cambridge spy carousel go round and insured automatic access to the corridors of power and rapid advancement to the top of the intelligence and governmental heap. Members of the Oxford Soviet spy ring included Patrick Day; Phoebe Pool, a courier for the Oxford Ring and a colleague of Blunt's at the Courtauld Institute who committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a train; Peter Floud, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; Bernard Floud, a senior Labour MP who was recruited by James Klugman and committed suicide in 1967; Herbert Hart who married a Communist agent (Jennifer Hart)—Herbert shared his MI5 office with Blunt; Sir Andrew Cohen, a senior diplomat who died of a heart attack following an intelligence interrogation; and Arthur Wynn, who was active in trade union circles and joined the civil service and Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell of Christ Church College. VENONA also gave the Code Names of other British spies including DAN, LEAF, JACK, and the intriguing team of DAVID and ROSA implying that there was a broader net of British spies acting for Soviet interests than hereto suspected. See <http://www.trinity.ox.ac.uk/ian.yeung/spy.htm>. Goronwy Rees, a Fellow of All Souls and Oxford scholar, was a close friend of Blunt and a confirmed Marxist, but he did not accept Blunt's offer to become a Soviet agent. Costello related that after 1939, Rees helped British intelligence. In 1956, Rees authored a sensational series of anonymous articles for *The Sunday People* that charged that blackmail and homosexuality had

contributed to extensive Marxists penetration of the British security system. According to Rees, Blunt was a kind of Grey Eminence behind Burgess and other disciples most of whom belonged to the Apostles, and he manipulated his friends through the agency of the Mosca-like Burgess. Among the advantages that Cambridge had over Oxford in terms of high-level recruitment was, of course, the Apostles. Cambridge also had the Cavendish Laboratory, one of the world's leading research centers in physics. In 1921 Stalin sent the Russian scientist Pyotr Kapitza to Cambridge where he founded the Kapitza Club, that encouraged scientific "sharing" apart from any ideological differences. When Kapitza was ordered by Stalin to return to Moscow he took all his Cavendish equipment with him including the clocks and wall fittings that were packed and shipped for his new Soviet lab. To evade British intelligence there were three separate ship loadings of the materials. The information provided by Soviet spies in Britain and the United States pales in comparison with the "vast materials gleaned openly at the Kapitza Club," claimed Andrew Sinclair. Stephen Spender agreed that, "these Communist scientists were victims of a kind of moral blindness which had long characterized science, but was not to be excused for that reason."

- 68 George Orwell, *The Lion and the Unicorn: Socialism and the English Genius*, Part I, "England Your England," (London, 1941) available from <http://www.k-1.com/Orwell/lion.htm>.
- 69 Richard Deacon, *The Cambridge Apostles* (New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1986), 1. Although Deacon's research on the Apostles as a group is excellent, his political opinions are less objective. For example, he referred to Senator Joseph McCarthy's "virulent and ridiculous anti-Communist campaign," when in fact, McCarthy's charges were anything but ridiculous, as confirmed by the VENONA revelations. See also Dennis O'Keeffe, "Cambridge, Right or Wrong," from a *World and I* review (May 1987) available from <http://www.worldandi.com/public/1987/may/bk5.cfm>.
- 70 Robert Skidelsky, *John Maynard Keynes*, Vol. I, "Hopes Betrayed 1883–1920," (New York: Viking Penguin, Inc., 1986), 116.
- 71 Deacon, 3.
- 72 *Ibid.*, 40.
- 73 *Ibid.*, 55.
- 74 Andrew Sinclair *The Red and the Blue—Cambridge, Treason and Intelligence* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1986), 39, 144.
- 75 Skidelsky, 119.
- 76 Costello, 143.
- 77 Michael Holroyd, *Lytton Strachey—The Unknown Years 1880–1910*, Vol. 1, (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967), 167.
- 78 *Ibid.*
- 79 John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946) attended Eton and King's College, Cambridge. As recorded by his principle biographer, Robert Skidelsky, in February 1903, Keynes was initiated into the Apostles as no. 243. For much of his early adult life at King's as an undergraduate and later fellow, Keynes led a very compartmentalized existence between his private and public-professional life. Skidelsky states he had many casual homosexual affairs including trysts with rough trade during his university days, at least one of which led to his being blackmailed. Among his "great loves" was Trinity

freshman, Arthur Hobhouse, whom Keynes later brought into the Society. After World War I, Keynes played a key role at the Paris Peace Conference. Over his lifetime, he held many key government economic posts and became chairman of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society that “put him at the center of England’s financial oligarchy.” Giles Lytton Strachey (1880–1932) was a sexual rival of Maynard Keynes. According to his biographer, Michael Holroyd, Strachey was a sickly and nervous child with a clever intellect. He went on to become one of Trinity College’s most notorious homosexuals. From 1904 to 1914 he was a literary reviewer for *The Spectator* magazine, but his most prominent written work was his 1918 classic *The Eminent Victorians*. The artist Dora Carrington fell into a one-sided love affair with Strachey and cared for him until his death even though she was married to Ralph Partridge. On March 14, 1932, seven weeks after Lytton’s death, she took her own life. Carrington was one of a number of what homosexuals today refer to as “fag hags” — women who attach themselves to known homosexuals in unrequited relationships. Duncan James Corrow Grant (1885–1978), a leader of the English Post-Impressionist painters was a much sought out sexual partner among the Apostles and Bloomberrys. He was born into a prominent Scottish family at his ancestral home Inverness shire on January 21, 1885. A seasoned traveler to India and Burma by the age of nine, he was educated at Hillbrow Preparatory School, Rugby, and later attended the Westminster School of Art, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Lytton Strachey was Grant’s cousin. The “great love” of his life, according to his biographer, Douglas Blair Turnbaugh, was Paul Roche, whom Grant met in 1946 when Roche, a newly ordained Roman Catholic priest, was serving at a parish in Chelsea. Grant also loved Vanessa Stephen Bell who was his confidant for more than 50 years and by whom he fathered a daughter, Angelica (Bell). He died at the age of 93 and was buried beside Vanessa in the little churchyard at Firle. David “Bunny” Garnett, who was one of Grant’s partners, married Angelica Bell in 1942. An important but more peripheral figure on the Bloomsbury scene was writer Edward Morgan (E. M.) Forster (1879–1970). He was born in Dorset Square, London, to middle-class parents. His father died when he was one year old and he grew up in a household dominated by females. He attended boarding school at Tonbridge Wells, which he hated. In 1897, he went up to King’s College, Cambridge, which he loved. He became an Apostle with the aide of another King’s undergraduate, H. O. Meredith and was an avowed homosexual. Although he had a distinct weakness for lower class youth, he never confused “loving working men individually with loving the masses,” that is to say, he was not a Marxist. His most lasting works were *A Room With A View*, *Howards End* and *A Passage to India*. One of Forster’s protégées was the young writer and playwright, Joseph Randolph (J. R.) Ackerly (1896–1967) who was studying law at Cambridge when the two met. Ackerly’s autobiography *My Father and Myself* (New York: Poseidon Press, 1968) contains some of the most memorable insights into homosexual promiscuity ever written. Ackerly wrote that his early solitary and group masturbatory activities began at Rossall Preparatory School and continued through public school at Lancashire. His later sex life at Cambridge and afterwards resulted in sexual contact with hundreds of working-class youth and uniformed soldiers. Oddly enough, Ackerly said he was monogamous not promiscuous, but he had simply had “a run of bad luck....” looking for his “ideal friend.” In his relations with guardsmen, who Ackerly said were prone to robbery and violence against “twanks,” “prossies” and “bags” like him, the writer said he deliberately

selected boys who were of “colorless character” or “no character at all.” In the mid-30s he began to keep a day-to-day diary of his nocturnal ramblings, but it was so boring he gave up writing in his diary about them. Ackerly said that some 15 years later he chanced to come across the diary and he “saw it as something evil.” “The evil was in the misery,” he said. “It contained no single gleam of pleasure or happiness, no philosophy, not even a joke; it was a story of unrelieved gloom and despondency, of deadly monotony, of frustration, loneliness, self-pity, of boring “finds,” of wonderful chances muffed through fear, of the latchkey turned night after night into the cold, dark, empty flat, of railings against fate for the emptiness and wretchedness of my life. It contained, the saddest thing of all, my critical comments upon my first meeting with that Welsh boy, now dead, his dullness and smelly feet.” Happiness came to Ackerly in the form of an Alsatian bitch, named Tulip. He said she gave him “the constant, single-hearted, incorruptible, uncritical devotion” that his sex life never brought him. His “ideal friend” turned out to be “man’s best friend.” Ackerly, however, did not give up his homosexual life altogether and still went looking for sexual adventures as the occasion provided especially when he went abroad.

- 80 Other Bloomsbury members included millionaire country squire, Trinity graduate and art critic for the *New Statesman and Nation*, Clive Bell (1881–1964) who married Vanessa Stephan in 1907; Trinity educated, civil servant in Ceylon, writer, publisher Leonard Woolf (1880–1969) who married Virginia Stephan; Trinity man and Apostle, and long-time civil servant in the British Treasury, Saxon Sydney-Turner; King’s College man, prominent art critic and lover of Vanessa Stephen, Roger Fry (1866–1934); and editor and journalist Desmond MacCarthy (1877–1952) and his wife Molly. MacCarthy attended Trinity College, and was a member of the Apostles. He was a close friend of the philosopher George Edward (G. E.) Moore (1873–1958), whose revolutionary work *Principia Ethica* (1903) had an important influence on the Bloomsbury group. Moore was a student of Apostle Bertrand Russell.
- 81 Skidelsky, 329.
- 82 *Ibid.*, 193. The author recorded that Strachey said Keynes kept an inordinately filthy engagement book of homosexual affairs during his Cambridge years at King’s College. For a look at Keynes new found love see Polly Hill and Richard Keynes, eds., *Lydia and Maynard—The Letters of John Maynard Keynes and Lydia Lopokova* (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, NY, 1989). It seems to this writer that no person of good-will and normal intelligence who reads the delightful correspondence and love letters between Keynes and his future wife between 1918 and 1925, can hold the view that homosexuals can never change the object of their sexual desires.
- 83 Sinclair, 189.
- 84 *Ibid.*
- 85 There has always been a debate among intelligence writers on the Cambridge spy ring as to the order of recruitment and the relative importance of Anthony Blunt, Guy Burgess, Kim Philby and Donald Maclean and the mysterious “Fifth Man” about which there has been endless speculation. My preference is to list them by birth dates beginning with Blunt, the oldest traitor and ending with Donald Maclean, the youngest, but by no means the least of the Apostles.
- 86 Costello, 145. After leaving Trinity, Alister Watson worked for the Radar and Signals Establishment of the Navy before becoming head of the Submarine

- Detection Research Station at the Admiralty Research Laboratories where he had access to many secrets but was subsequently transferred to a less sensitive post when MI5 discovered his Marxist beliefs. He never confessed to any wrongdoing. See by Andrew Hodges, "The Military Use of Alan Turing," at <http://www.turing.org.uk/publications/mathswar3.html>. In 1965, Dennis Proctor served as Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Fuel and Power. As a senior civil servant he was instrumental in overriding MI5's recommendation that Anthony Blunt be excluded from British intelligence work based on his Marxist affiliations including a trip to the Soviet Union. This is an example of the Soviets having the right man in the right place at the right time.
- 87 Biographical information on Blunt's early years was taken from a number of sources including Miranda Carter, *Anthony Blunt, His Lives* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2002).
 - 88 *Ibid.*, online version.
 - 89 *Ibid.* Wilfrid Blunt reminisced about his childhood and early homosexual yearnings and life as a schoolmaster in *Married to a Single Life—An Autobiography, Years 1901–1938* (London: Michael Russell Ltd., 1983). Unlike his brother, Anthony, Wilfrid appeared to be a kindly, simple soul with a good sense of humor and a conscience (albeit, an agnostic one). He was a partially sublimated pederast who remained somewhat of an "innocent" throughout his life.
 - 90 *Ibid.* Under the Marlborough tuition system, sons of clergymen paid only 60% of the fees paid by laymen.
 - 91 Costello, 60.
 - 92 *Ibid.*, 66.
 - 93 *Ibid.*, 77–78.
 - 94 *Ibid.*, 77.
 - 95 *Ibid.*, 130.
 - 96 *Ibid.*, 86.
 - 97 Bryans comments on Cunningham were recorded in Chris Moore, *The Kincora Scandal* (Dublin: Marino, 1996), 89.
 - 98 *Ibid.*, 88–89.
 - 99 Clive Bell's son Julian was one of Blunt's lovers.
 - 100 Costello, 147.
 - 101 See David Pryce-Jones, "A complete moral void," a critical book review of Miranda Carter, *Anthony Blunt: His Lives* from *The New Criterion Online*, Vol. 20, No. 7, March 2002 available from <http://www.newcriterion.com/archive/20/mar02/blunt.htm>. As Pryce-Jones points out, Carter was uncritical of Blunt's treachery and would have liked to have "rehabilitated" him if she could.
 - 102 *Ibid.* That Blunt along with Burgess, Maclean and Philby were well paid for their treachery was confirmed by Oleg Gordievsky, the former KGB resident in London and the highest ranking KGB officer ever to defect to the West. He said that it was part of his duties to keep the record of payments to the Cambridge spies.
 - 103 *Ibid.*
 - 104 See Dan Healey, *Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia—The Regulation of Sexual and Gender Dissent* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001),

185. Also Conquest, 317. In March 1934, the Supreme Soviet made the urban sodomite purge official when it reinstituted Russia's anti-sodomy laws as an "anti-fascist social hygiene measure" to curb pederasts who "corrupt" Soviet youth.
- 105 World Revolution in art as in politics costs money, and the Warburgs had sufficient wealth to finance both. Aby Warburg (1866–1929) founded the Warburg Institute in Germany. It was transferred from Hamburg to London in 1934. Aby's brothers financed World Revolution—both Nazism and Marxism. Paul M. Warburg, a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Company, was a representative of the Rothschild banking dynasty in England and France who helped finance the Bolshevik Russian, and brother Max Warburg was head of the Warburg banking consortium in Germany and the Netherlands. See Anthony Sutton's masterpieces *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, (Virginia: Arlington House, 1974) and *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* (Ill.: Bloomfield Books, 1976).
- 106 See Charles Saumarez Smith, "Scholar, gentleman, prig, spy," *The Observer*, 11 November 2001. This review of Miranda Carter biography of Blunt is found at Guardian Unlimited Online —<http://books.guardian.co.uk/whitbread2002/story/0,12605,842777,00.html>.
- 107 Costello, 369.
- 108 Nigel West and Oleg Tsarev, *The Crown Jewels—The British Secrets at the Heart of the KGB Archives* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998), 132.
- 109 Ibid.
- 110 Costello, 369.
- 111 Ibid., 368.
- 112 Ibid., Also Christopher Andrew, *Her Majesty's Secret Service—The Making of the British Intelligence Community* (New York: Viking Press, 1986), 403.
- 113 Andrew, 403.
- 114 Ibid., 401.
- 115 Chapman Pincher, *Their Trade is Treachery*, Revised ed. (New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1982), 245.
- 116 Pryce-Jones. The myth that Blunt was corrupted in his personal and espionage life but honorable in his professional role as an art historian and authenticator is put to rest by Igor Golomstock in "The Forger and the Spy," *Commentary*, May 1999, available from http://www.findarticles.com/cf_0/m1061/5_107/54561433/print.jhtml. Golomstock revealed that, Eric Hebborn, an English-born painter, homosexual and former lover of Anthony Blunt, who maintained his own private art gallery in Rome, had a number of certificates of authentication issued for his forged masterpieces that were sold to famous art galleries around the world. When his crime was discovered and his intimate relationship with the Soviet spy revealed, Hebborn insisted that he never asked Blunt to authenticate any of the forgeries he had brought to England from Italy. According to Golomstock, however, there were several passages in Hebborn's memoirs that confirmed that Blunt did in fact play an important role in certifying the painter's fakes as genuine. Hebborn died in a Rome hospital in January 1996 shortly after he was found in a public park in Rome, the victim of a violent attack.

- 117 Kim Philby's comments concerning young Guy Burgess were reported by his wife, Rufina, in Rufina Philby, Hayden Peake and Mikhail Lyubimov, *The Private Life of Kim Philby* (New York: Fromm International, 2000), 230–231.
- 118 Unlike the other Cambridge traitors, early biographical data on Burgess including his family life and early childhood is conspicuously absent from the records. The author obtained some information on his early life from the Dwyer-Laye Family website at <http://www.geocities.com/layedwyer>. The website was created by Patrick Paskiewicz who teaches English at Henry Ford, Oakland, and Schoolcraft Community Colleges.
- 119 Yuri Modin, *My 5 Cambridge Friends*, Burgess, Maclean, Philby, Blunt and Cairncross (New York: Farrar Straus & Giroux, 1994), 72. Yuri Modin, the KGB controller for the Cambridge spies including Guy Burgess from 1947–1953, confirmed the details of Guy's Moscow visit in his recollections of the Cambridge spies.
- 120 Deacon, 119.
- 121 Barrie Penrose and Simon Freeman, *Conspiracy of Silence: The Secret Life of Anthony Blunt* (New York: Farrar Straus & Giroux, 1987), 319–320.
- 122 Ibid.
- 123 Costello, 203.
- 124 Penrose and Freeman, 320.
- 125 Ibid., 206.
- 126 For an excellent portrait of Sir John Philby and his son see Anthony Cave Brown, *Treason in the Blood* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1994). Also Phillip Knightley, Bruce Page, and David Leitch, *The Philby Conspiracy* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co. 1968) and Phillip Knightley, *The Master Spy—The Story of Kim Philby* (New York: Alfred A. Kopf, 1989).
- 127 Brown, 133.
- 128 Ibid., 134–135.
- 129 Ibid., 135.
- 130 Ibid., 138.
- 131 Ibid.
- 132 Ibid., 140.
- 133 Modin, 49.
- 134 Ibid.
- 135 Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 404.
- 136 Ibid., 407.
- 137 Clan website at <http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/m/maclean2.html>
- 138 Well known literary artists and homosexuals W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood were Gresham's School alumni.
- 139 See Costello, 307. Also, Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 406.
- 140 See Dr. Diana M. Henderson, "Scots at War/Secret War/Soviet Spies," available at <http://www.scotsatwar.org.uk/secret/soviet.html> Trust, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- 141 Pryce-Jones. The figure 17,000 is based on information from the Soviet archives recently made available to scholars from the West. Burgess, Maclean and Cairncross were each said to have transferred three times that number to Moscow.

- 142 Costello, 432, 412.
- 143 E. Michael Jones, "Homosexual as Subversive: The Double Life of Sir Anthony Blunt," *Fidelity Magazine* (May 1988): 29.
- 144 Costello, 372.
- 145 *Ibid.*, 606.
- 146 *Ibid.*, 407.
- 147 Among the various theories that have been put forth as to the exact nature of Blunt's royal mission are; (1) It involved the retrieval of some romantically indelicate letters belonging to the Royals; (2) That Blunt and the Royal librarian from Windsor Castle visited the old Kronberg castle in May 1945 to secure from the U.S. Army officials stationed there two crates that supposedly contained secret documents, but were in reality valuable gems; and (3) That they were ordered to retrieve Nazi records that involved a possible secret alliance between Germany and England against Stalin.
- 148 Costello, 369, 443–471.
- 149 *Ibid.*, 4.
- 150 *Ibid.*, 465.
- 151 *Ibid.*, 466.
- 152 See Vivian Bird, "Homosexuality in Britain gets Increasing Acceptance," *Spotlight*, 29 February 29, 1988.
- 153 Guy Liddell, a Deputy Director of MI5 in charge of "B" the Counterintelligence Division, was in the midst of a disastrous marriage when Blunt befriended him. Like Blunt, Liddell had some distant aristocratic connections. His father was reported to have been a stern military-type and his mother a doter. According to intelligence writer John Costello, Liddell also harbored a philistine view of British society. His "incautious" friendships and "unfortunate" wartime associations with known homosexuals made him an exploitable commodity for the Soviets, said Costello. The fact that his early performance at MI5 was fraught with so many "mishaps" and irregularities, and that Moscow's penetration of British counterintelligence reached its peak under Liddell, said Costello, indicated one of three things—either he had "unconceivable bad luck" or he was "totally incompetent to the point of criminal negligence" to hold office or he was a Soviet mole. In any case Costello noted, compromised and "passive" spies can be "every bit as damaging as active ones." Hollis was a different story. Born in 1905, Roger Hollis was like Blunt, the son of a clergyman. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford where he gravitated toward liberal politics. Among his Oxford friends were Claud Cockburn, a dedicated Communist; Maurice Richardson and the notorious homosexual and later Communist agent, Thomas Driberg. Hollis worked at the Standard Bank in London for a time and then went to China where he made contact with the dedicated Communist, Agnes Smedley. The thrice-married Hollis was regarded as somewhat of a womanizer and "a retailer of risqué stories." Hollis' record of incompetency as General Director of MI5's was legendary. According to Chapman Pincher, Hollis was "a disaster" in the Fuchs spy case and grossly mishandled the Profumo Scandal as well as the critical interrogation of Philby. He was in office when Commander Lionel Crabb the navy frogman was murdered and his headless body washed ashore following a mismanaged espionage trip against a Soviet vessel in Portsmouth. At one point during his stint at MI5, Hollis attempted

- to destroy the diaries of Liddell that gave a full record of MI5 activities during the war. Interestingly, the allegations that Hollis might be a Soviet spy originated from his own colleagues inside MI5. When Hollis was later interrogated he gave a poor accounting of himself, but no issues were ever settled. Like Liddell, Hollis' general incompetence appeared to be no detriment to his promotion and eventual knighthood. His was a charmed life. It should be noted that Costello and Pincher and other intelligence writers and researchers believed that there was *prima facie* evidence that a super-mole existed in British intelligence outside of the Cambridge spy network.
- 154 Costello, 466, 27. One of Blunt's sex partners was former guardsman, John Gaskin, with whom Blunt had a long-term rocky affair that ended when Gaskin fell over a balcony to his death.
 - 155 Ibid.
 - 156 Ibid., 561.
 - 157 Rothschild claimed his Hungarian-born mother had put Burgess on her payroll to advise her on finances.
 - 158 Costello, 305.
 - 159 Ibid., 660–663. Donald Gillies' biography of Inverchapel, *Radical Diplomat: The Life of Archibald Clark Kerr, Lord Inverchapel, 1882–1951* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999), makes no mention of Inverchapel's homosexual proclivities except for a passing observation that the aging diplomat preferred male company, "particularly young, intellectually energetic talkers" to that of his young and beautiful wife, Tita, nearly 30 years his junior, whom he "remarried" after a two-year divorce. Donald Maclean was one of the upcoming, but still lowly, First Secretaries at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C., who served under Lord Inverchapel. John Costello was more critical than Gillies of Inverchapel's pro-Communist politics, his enchantment with Stalin and his low, blackmailable morals. According to Costello, during Kerr's early diplomatic years he formed a number of intimate attachments with known Soviet agents including Stig Wennestrom who he met during his ambassadorship to China and who turned out to be a major general in the KGB and a Soviet military attaché. If not an outright spy or informer, Lord Inverchapel was, at the very least, an effective Soviet "agent of influence," concluded Costello.
 - 160 Costello, 300.
 - 161 Ibid.
 - 162 Ibid., 315.
 - 163 Ibid., 318.
 - 164 Michael Whitney Straight, *After Long Silence* (New York, London: W. W. Norton and Co., 1983), 142.
 - 165 Andrew and Mitrokhin, 61–62.
 - 166 Jones, 27.
 - 167 Ibid.
 - 168 Robert J. Lamphere and Thomas Shachtman, *The FBI-KGB War—A Special Agent's Story* (New York: Random House, 1986), 167.
 - 169 Costello, 317.
 - 170 Ibid., 318.

- 171 Ibid., 333.
- 172 Rebecca West, 225.
- 173 Lamphere and Shachtman, 235.
- 174 Modin, 143.
- 175 Costello, 473.
- 176 Ibid.
- 177 Ibid., 537.
- 178 Ibid., 474.
- 179 Pincher, *Their Trade is Treachery*, 141.
- 180 Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 406–407.
- 181 Lamphere and Shachtman, 233. Also Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 407.
- 182 Lamphere and Shachtman, 23.
- 183 Also Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 408.
- 184 Lamphere and Shachtman, 233.
- 185 Ibid., 24.
- 186 Ibid., 235.
- 187 Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 412.
- 188 Knightley, Page, Leitch, 316.
- 189 Ibid., Costello, 421.
- 190 Lamphere and Shachtman, 235.
- 191 SMERSH was part of the Ninth Division of the KGB, a military counter-intelligence agency dedicated to terror and diversion. See <http://search.yahoo.com/bin/search?p=SMERSH>.
- 192 Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 414.
- 193 The recent declassification of the VENONA Project, one of the Cold War's best kept secrets, has laid bare the extent of Soviet espionage and influence operations directed against the U.S. That project, the work of dedicated cryptographers, succeeded in breaking the coded communications back and forth between the Soviet establishments in New York and Washington and Moscow, mostly during the years 1943–47. In all, only about 3000 messages were completely or partially decrypted over a period of years. More than 100 Soviet agents were uncovered, many identified only by code name, some of whom have not, to this day, been positively identified. Most had been recruited through the Communist Party. See Hayden B. Peake, "The VENONA Progeny," (summer 2000) available at <http://www.nwc.navy.mil/press/Review/2000/summer/re2-Su0.htm>.
- 194 In 1949, Weisband complained to Moscow that they had changed codes so abruptly that it well might have been suspected that there was a spy in the code breakers' ranks. See <http://members.iglou.com/jtmajor/HaunWood.htm>.
- 195 For additional information on VENONA see Allen Weinstein and Alexander Vassiliev, *The Haunted Wood: Soviet Espionage in America—The Stalin Era* (New York: Random House, 1999; Harvey Klehr, John Earl Haynes, and Fridrikh Igorevich Firsov, *The Secret World of American Communism* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995; John Earl Haynes and Harvey Klehr, *VENONA: Decoding Soviet Espionage in America* (New Haven: Yale

University Press, 1999; and Herbert Romerstein and Eric Brindel, *The VENONA Secrets* (Washington, D.C.: Regency Publishing Co., 2000). Professor Harvey Klehr was kind enough to respond to a number of the author's queries on VENONA. There is an interesting footnote to the VENONA story. In their 1992 book *The American Communist Movement: Storming Heaven Itself*, written before academics were given access to VENONA, Library of Congress historian John Haynes and Emory University history, Professor Harvey Klehr, wrote that although "American Communists owed their first loyalty to the motherland of communism rather than the United States...in practice few American Communists were spies." They went on to conclude that viewing "the American Communist Party chiefly as an instrument of espionage or a sort of fifth column misjudges its main purpose." These opinions, however, were altered when Haynes and Klehr studied the VENONA cables and discovered that "Not few, but hundreds of American Communists...abetted Soviet espionage in the United States" in the 1930s and 1940s." See <http://www.nwc.navy.mil/press/Review/2000/summer/re2-Su0.htm>. Haynes and Klehr's work on VENONA remain the most objective book written on the subject to date.

- 196 When Aileen and Kim Philby married on September 25, 1946, she was pregnant with the first of their five children. In September 1956, Philby started an affair with Eleanor Pope Brewer. After Aileen died in December 1957, Philby married Eleanor on January 24, 1959. According to Chapman Pincher, when Philby heard that Aileen had died he was at a cocktail party where he raised his glass and said, "You must all drink to the great news. Aileen's dead!" After Philby defected to Moscow, and while Eleanor was on a visit to the United States, Philby began a fling with Maclean's wife, Melinda. In 1965, Eleanor left Moscow and Philby, who was in a hospital bed, and never returned. Philby's fourth wife, Rufina was of Russian-Polish origin. Philby had four grandchildren.
- 197 James Angleton (1911–1980) began his intelligence career working with his father who was in the OSS in Italy at the end of WWII. Early in the game he developed close ties with the leaders of the Zionist underground that later developed into the Mossad, Israel's secret service. As head of CIA's counter-intelligence unit, he specialized in foreign spies and moles. Although he wine and dined Philby on a regular basis and appeared to be on friendly terms with the MI6 representative, Angleton had suspicions that Philby might be a Soviet agent and conveyed those suspicions to his superiors who blithely attributed them to Angleton's alleged "paranoia" and "obsession" with moles and double agents. When William Colby took over as CIA in 1974, Angleton was basically put out to pasture and eventually resigned. Colby then dismantled the counter-intelligence branch of the CIA. This turned out to be a grievous error confirmed by the devastation wrought by Aldrich Ames and Robert Hansen who spied for the Soviet Union. See <http://www.angelfire.com/dc/1spy/Angleton.html>.
- 198 Costello, 539–540.
- 199 William Stevenson, *Intepid's Last Case* (New York: Villard Books, Random House, Inc., 1983), 187.
- 200 This ill-fated joint SIS-CIA operation is described in detail in Nicholas Bethell, *Betrayed* (New York: Times Books, Random House, 1984).

- 201 Bethell, 111.
- 202 Ibid., 202.
- 203 Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 275.
- 204 The FBI had monitored Maclean's homosexual prowling in the United States.
- 205 Lamphere and Shachtman, 235.
- 206 Ibid.
- 207 For additional information on Maclean's activities in the United States see Knightley, Page, Leitch.
- 208 As early as February 1962, the Royals and Whitehall had decided not to charge Philby with treason. Rather, the plan was to offer him immunity for disclosing all the details of his Soviet-KGB connections. If he refused to cooperate, the powers-that-be determined it would be better to give him an opportunity to "defect" to Moscow than have to face the specter of a security scandal and public trial.
- 209 Modin, 222.
- 210 Ibid.
- 211 According to Penrose and Freeman, both the Officials Secrets Act (OSA) and Britain's libel laws were designed to protect Britain's governing class, "that interconnected group which traditionally dominated the civil service, politics, the universities, the City, the arts and sciences." The original OSA was passed in 1889, but it was the 1911 law that was rushed through Parliament that began the attack on the peoples' right-to-know. The law makes it an offense for any civil servant to reveal any information obtained in the course of their employment, without authorization. It also makes it an offense to receive such information, even unintentionally. There is no "public interest" defense. Without a confession or without the arrest of a spy in the act of passing secret information to a hostile power, espionage is a very difficult crime to prove.
- 212 Pincher, *Their Trade is Treachery*, 150–151.
- 213 One of the theories as to why Blunt was never prosecuted is found in *War of the Windsors—A Century of Unconstitutional Monarchy* by Stephen Prior, Clive Prince, Lynne Picknett, and Robert Brydon (Mainstream Publishing, Edinburgh, 2002). The authors claim that Blunt may have been the bastard child of the amorous King George V and Blunt's mother. However, when one considers Hilda Master's upbringing and strong religious convictions, this scenario appears to be highly unlikely. A more plausible theory would have been that Blunt managed to sexually compromise a member of the Royal family. Costello, for example, reported that Harbinson (Bryans) told him that the Duke of Kent, the black sheep of the Royal family had a drug problem and was attracted to partners of both sexes. Blunt was introduced to the Duke of Kent via Prince Chula Chakrabongse while at Trinity College. If Blunt was sexually involved with Queen Mary's youngest wayward son, this would have been sufficient to keep MI5 and MI6 wolves from his door. The tall, fair-haired Duke was killed in a Royal Airforce crash in 1942.
- 214 Ibid., 152.
- 215 Modin, 241.
- 216 This incident is recorded in a book review by Joseph T. Major of Stephen Koch, *The Terrible Secret* (New York: Free Press,1994) available from <http://members.iglou.com/jtmajor/2Lives.htm>.

- 217 Private communication with Patrick Paskiewicz. Nigel once described his brother as “an extraordinary mixture of loathsomeness and charm.” See Verne W. Newton, “The Cambridge Spies,” at <http://members.iglou.com/jtmajor/2Lives.htm>.
- 218 Modin, 268.
- 219 Roland Perry, *The Fifth Man: The Soviet Super Spy* (London: Sidgwick and Jackson, 1994), 27.
- 220 As soon as the State of Israel was formed, Rothschild assisted Chaim Weizmann in setting up a top-secret nuclear program in Rehovoth. In 1947, at the United Nations, both the Soviet Union and the United States voted in favor of the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. The “Kibbutz” was Israel’s contribution to the Socialist-Communist experiment in the new nation-state.
- 221 Ibid., 36.
- 222 Ibid., 41.
- 223 Ibid., Costello, 305.
- 224 Ibid., 293.
- 225 In addition, according to former Mossad member Victor Ostrovsky, Rothschild’s banks act as “bank sayanim,” that is, they assist the Mossad by providing financial assistance at any time, day or night for emergency situations at no charge.
- 226 Modin, 77.
- 227 Costello, 249.
- 228 Rufina Philby, Peake, and Lyubimov, 436.
- 229 Sinclair, 85.
- 230 Ibid., 89.
- 231 Malcolm Muggeridge *Chronicles of Wasted Time—The Green Stick*, Vol. 1, William Morrow & Co., 1973, 107.
- 232 Ibid.
- 233 Ibid., 109.
- 234 VENONA communications indicate that Code Names David and ROSA could possibly have been Tess and Victor Rothschild. Was Victor Rothschild the so-called “Fifth Man” of the Cambridge spy ring? In my opinion, the question is wrongly phrased. If Rothschild did collaborate with and provide the Soviets with British and American secret intelligence before, during and after the Second World War, he did not do so as a servant of the Soviets as was the case with Burgess, Maclean, Blunt and Philby. Rothschild was not one of five. He was in a class by himself. His relationship with the Soviets as with all the modern shakers and movers of World Revolution with whom he collaborated operated on a completely different level and scale. Perhaps the question had been better put—whose interests did Victor Rothschild represent and in what hierarchy of order did he place his loyalties. Certainly these interests embraced those of his family, his financial dynasty, his race, and the creation and survival of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Unlike his Cambridge friends, Rothschild was not driven by any claptrap about the supremacy of Communist ideology. Nor did he suffer under any illusions as to the nature and outcome of Stalin’s war against the Jews as documented in Louis Rapoport’s book by the same name (*Stalin’s War Against the Jews* (New York:

Maxwell Macmillan International, 1990). Rather, Victor Rothschild's "arrangement" with the Soviets would have been likely a strictly pragmatic one—secret intelligence and scientific, military and political data from Britain, America and elsewhere in exchange for 1) Soviet support in the United Nations for the creation of the Socialist State of Israel. 2) the securing of atomic weapons to defend the new State in a hostile Arab environment and 3) the release of Russian Jews from behind the Iron Curtain for resettlement in Israel. Scientific knowledge, weapons of mass destruction, superior intelligence, international support, money and people were all necessary for Israel to survive. Rothschild provided all of these in generous amounts, even when doing so meant going against British interests. That the Rothschilds and the Israeli government were quite capable of such actions was demonstrated in the Pollard Case that involved the selling of highly classified American intelligence to the Soviet Union by Israeli agents. In 1986, an American Jew, Jonathan Pollard who worked for U.S. Naval Intelligence was caught spying for Israel. On the day he was apprehended he had sixty classified U.S. documents in his possession. The Israelis were giving American intelligence to the Soviets and Eastern Bloc nations in exchange for the release of Jews from those countries. As for Rothschild's other interests, it is fascinating to note that when the Cold War ended, Victor Rothschild, as if on cue, took up a rather curious cause—the so-called "population explosion." The war against Communism had turned into a war against the proliferation of people and Rothschild stood ready to lead the charge in the next phase of the continuing march of World Revolution. See Richard Deacon, *The Cambridge Apostles* (New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1986), 178.

- 235 See Gordon Lonsdale, *Spy: Twenty Years of Secret Service*, Memoirs of Gordon Lonsdale (New York: Hawthorn, 1965). Also http://intellit.muskingum.edu/uk_folder/ukspycases_folder/ukspycasesb&l.html.
- 236 Rebecca West, *New Meaning of Treason*, 297.
- 237 See PBS interview at http://www.pbs.org/redfiles/kgb/deep/interv/k_int_george_blake.htm. See also George Blake, *No Other Choice: The Cold War Memoirs of the Ultimate Spy* (London: Jonathan Cape Limited, 1990).
- 238 "George Blake, the last survivor of the legendary KGB 'moles,'" Pittsburgh Press, 16 January 1992. After the Blake debacle, the Radcliffe committee was set up to examine security measures in the public service. The committee's final report stressed "the need to know" principle but apparently MI5 and MI6 did not get the message. The door was left open for further foreign espionage activities against the British government and the Crown.
- 239 Rebecca West, 316. See also Rebecca West, "The Vassall Affair," Sunday Telegraph, London, 4 July 1963.
- 240 Ibid., 317.
- 241 Ibid.
- 242 Lewis, 18.
- 243 Rebecca West, 320.
- 244 Lewis, 89.
- 245 Ibid., 90.
- 246 Ibid.

- 247 Rebecca West, 321.
- 248 The Soviets reportedly made monthly payment to Vassall of £700 pounds that doubled his income from the Admiralty.
- 249 Pincher, 75. Actually Golitsin reported that there were two moles in the Admiralty, but after the Vassal trial, British Intelligence ignored that warning.
- 250 Rebecca West, 323.
- 251 Ibid., 328.
- 252 Ibid.
- 253 See “The Warren Commission from the Procedural Standpoint” with notes on the Radcliffe Tribune by Arthur L. Goodheart, New York University Law Review, Vol. 40 (May 1965): 404–423, available from http://karws.gso.uri.edu/JFK/History/WC_Period/Legal_views_of_WC/Goodheart—from_procedural_standpt.html.
- 254 Ibid.
- 255 Ibid.
- 256 Ernest Volkman and Blaine Baggett, *Secret Intelligence—The Inside Story of America’s Espionage Empire* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1989), 161.
- 257 Costello 182–183.
- 258 Andrew Boyle, *The Fourth Man* (New York: Dial Press, James Wade, 1979), 450.
- 259 Costello, 615.
- 260 See Communist Party member Harry Hay’s description of the organization of early homosexual networks in the United States in Stuart Timmons, *The Trouble With Harry Hay—Founder of the Modern Gay Movement* (Boston: Alyson Publications, 1990).
- 261 Richard Sorge was born in the Caucasian state of Azerbaijan, a former Soviet republic. His father was German and his mother Russian, but Richard was a Russian through and through and a dedicated Bolshevik. He spied for Stalin in Shanghai and then went to Tokyo where he passed himself off as a reputable German journalist. He then formed a strong friendship at the German Embassy in Tokyo with Lt. Col. Eugen Ott, liaison officer with Japan’s Third Artillery Regiment. He was a heavy drinker and womanizer and was vocal about his anti-Nazis views. Yet, acting through his friend Ott, he was able to secure access to extremely valuable military and diplomatic intelligence and coded messages from both the Germans and the Japanese. Sorge was eventually apprehended by the Japanese government. He believed that the Soviets would trade him or exchange him for another prisoner, but they did not. He was executed as a foreign spy on November 7, 1944 in Sugamo Prison. Twenty years later, on November 6, 1964, Sorge was made a hero of the Soviet Union. See Gordon W. Prange, *Target Tokyo—The Story of the Sorge Spy Ring* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1984). In his essay “The Business of Deception,” Professor Revilo P. Oliver noted that thanks to intelligence supplied by Sorge, Stalin was able to achieve important military victories in World War II by withdrawing his huge armies massed along the Manchurian border and using them against the Germans. Oliver observed that Sorge was able to effectively mask his espionage activities behind an outward veneer of high and fast living. In short, he made himself into a “character” who was “ostentatiously addicted to “social” pleasures, rather than to political

- interests." See
http://www.revilo-oliver.com/rpo/Business_of_Deception.html.
- 262 Rev. Paul J. Shaughnessy, "The Gay Priest Problem — What Needs to Be Done, and Why It Won't Be," *Catholic World Report*, (November 2000), 54–58. Father Shaughnessy, a Marine Corps and Navy chaplain wrote, "I define as corrupt, in a sociological sense, any institution that has lost the capacity to mend itself on its own initiative and by its own resources, an institution that is unable to uncover and expel its own miscreants. It is in this sense that the principal reason why the action necessary to solve the gay problem won't be taken is that the episcopacy in the United States is corrupt, and the same is true of the majority of religious orders. It is important to stress that this is a sociological claim, not a moral one." The full text is available from <http://www.sdnewsnotes.com/ed/articles/2000/1200ps.htm>.
- 263 Rueda, 78.
- 264 Rebecca West, 237.
- 265 *Ibid.*, 99.
- 266 Stephen Dorrill and Anthony Summers, *Honeytrap — The Secret Worlds of Stephen Ward* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1987), 48.
- 267 *Ibid.*
- 268 *Ibid.*, 52.
- 269 *Ibid.*, 28.
- 270 *Ibid.*, 36–37.
- 271 Penrose and Freeman, 254, 484.
- 272 Peter Montgomery's father was Major-General Hugh Maude de Fallenberg Montgomery. His uncle was Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. His second cousin was Bernard Montgomery, the legendary Second World War commander.
- 273 Penrose and Freeman, 284.
- 274 It was probably through his familial connections that Peter gained his position with Wavell in India. None of the Wavell biographies mentions Peter Montgomery by name.
- 275 Chris Moore, *The Kincora Scandal* (Dublin: Marino, 1996), 88.
- 276 Carter, 384.
- 277 Costello, 466.
- 278 The Kincora boys' home was opened in 1958 to serve as a transitional refuge for troubled teens and orphans from the Belfast area. The warden chosen for Kincora, Joseph Mains, was an active homosexual pederast. He was joined in 1964 by Raymond Semple, another "boy lover." The two men turned the residence into a living hell for many young boys who were placed at Kincora by the State for safe keeping. When William McGrath joined the staff in 1971, the hell at Kincora was complete. On January 24 1980, Dublin reporter Peter McKenna of *The Irish Independent* wrote an article that charged that an official cover-up of the sexual abuse of young boys and teens at the Kincora Boys Home had been going on for more than 20 years. Further, McKenna reported that various public agencies in both Northern Ireland and Whitehall as well as British Intelligence had been informed of the criminal activities at Kincora and had done nothing to halt the abuse. Chris Moore, author of *The*

Kincora Scandal, has insisted that although the boys of Kincora were raped and sodomized by McGrath, Mains and Semple—all of whom received stiff prison terms after their December 1981 trials—there was no prostitution ring that operated out of the home. McKenna, however, reported that there was an organized pederast ring that operated out of Kincora and that some boys were taken from the orphanage to nearby Birr Castle to serve as sexual fodder for prominent Belfast and London upper-class pederasts and homosexuals. We know that McGrath, was a MI5 operative in Northern Ireland as well as a leader of the Orange Order prior to his arrest. We know that he was also a frequent visitor to London and moved in high political circles. However, British Intelligence (MI5) closed down their investigation before the alleged Belfast and British pederasts could be identified and questioned. The fact that Blunt's friend and fellow sodomite, Sir Knox Cunningham, who died in 1976, was closely connected to McGrath lends support to the possibility that Kincora boys were sexually abused by men other than McGrath, Mains and Semple. Until such times as the Crown or Whitehall or the British Parliament decide to reopen the Kincora Case, it is unlikely that the full truth shall ever be revealed to the Irish and British public. What information about Kincora, if any, Blunt shared with his Soviet paymasters is also likely to remain buried. In addition to the Moore book, Labour Party defender Paul Foot has provided additional information on the Kincora scandal in *Who Framed Colin Wallace?* (Macmillan, London, 1989).

279 Moore, 88–89.

280 Dorrill, 38. In the text, Dorrill, who interviewed Robin Bryans, aka Robert Harbinson, mistakenly states that Montini became Pope John Paul I rather than Pope Paul VI.

† The Leonine Prayers

Instituted by Pope Leo XIII in 1884

Hail Mary (3 times)

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee.
Blessed art thou amongst women and
blessed is the Fruit of thy womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners,
now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

The Hail, Holy Queen (Salve Regina)

Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of mercy,
our sweetness, and our hope!
To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve.
To thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and
weeping in this valley of tears.
Turn then, most gracious advocate, thine eyes of
mercy toward us.
And after this exile, show us the blessed
Fruit of thy womb, Jesus.
O clement! O loving! O sweet Virgin Mary!

V. Pray for us, O holy Mother of God

R. That we may be worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us pray. O God, our refuge and our strength, look down in
mercy upon Thy people who cry to Thee, and by the intercession
of the glorious and immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, of
Saint Joseph her spouse, of Thy blessed Apostles Peter and Paul,
and of all the Saints, in mercy and goodness hear our prayers we
pour forth for the conversion of sinners, and for the liberty and
exultation of our holy Mother the Church.
Through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

Saint Michael the Archangel, defend us in battle;
be our protection against the wickedness and snares of the devil.
May God rebuke him, we humbly pray: and do thou,
Prince of the heavenly host, by the power of God,
thrust down to hell Satan and all wicked spirits,
who wander through the world seeking the ruin of souls.

R. Amen

V. Most Sacred Heart of Jesus,

R. Have mercy upon us. (3 times)

PRAYERS

† The Prayers of Fatima

O my Jesus, forgive us. Deliver us from the fire of hell.
Lead all souls to Heaven, especially those in most
need of Your Mercy.

O Jesus, it is for Your Love, for the conversion of
sinners, and in reparation for the sins committed
against the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

My God, I believe, I adore, I hope and I love Thee!
I ask forgiveness for those who do not believe,
do not adore, do not hope and do not love Thee!

Most Holy Trinity, Father, Son, Holy Ghost
I adore Thee profoundly and offer Thee the most
Precious Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus
Christ, present in all the tabernacles of the world,
in reparation for the outrages, sacrileges, and
indifferences by which He is offended.
And through the infinite merits of His Most
Sacred Heart and of the Immaculate Heart of Mary,
I beg of Thee the conversion of poor sinners.

† Prayer for Priestly Vocations

O God, we earnestly beseech Thee to bless Thy Church with
many vocations to the Holy priesthood: **men** who will serve
Thee with their whole strength and gladly spend their lives for
Thy Church, and to make Thee known and loved. Amen.

Mary, Mother of priests, obtain for us many holy priests.



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